CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,417—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BEST CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes and Clubs, &c.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
1-0	0-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	1-0	0-6
1-6	0-8		1-6	0-8
2-0	1-0	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	2-0	1-0
2-6	1-3		2-6	1-3
3-0	1-6		3-0	1-6
3-6	1-9	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	3-6	1-9

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Detailed List.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes..	2nd May.
B.L. PENINSULAR	3945	1000	A. C. Loggin ..	9th "
† MALWA	2970	800	C. F. Preston..	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt ..	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2355	600	W. J. Nantes ..	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	700	W. J. Webber ..	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton ..	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	26th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	700	W. J. Webber ..	10th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	24th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler ..	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	700	W. J. Webber ..	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st "
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson .	18th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	16th May, 1891
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
				about
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
24th April, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

	Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.	BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown ..	3069	16th May.
L.	ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th April, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 29th April, and the

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 2nd May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 3rd May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 2nd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO LONDON *VIA* ANTWERP.
CHEAP PASSAGES.
SAILING 29TH APRIL, 1891.

THE Splendid Steam-Ship "CALABRIA," 3,321 Tons Register, Captain J. Kennedy, owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, now lying in the Victoria Dock, has most comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Fares from Rs. 350 according to accommodation.
She carries a Doctor and a full Staff of European Stewards
Apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1891.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.
SAILING ABOUT 29TH APRIL, 1891.

THE Splendid Steam-Ship "SCOTIA," 4,667 Tons Register, Captain W. R. Cato, owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, has splendid accommodation for a very few Passengers at very Moderate Rates.
She carries a Doctor.
Apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, April 21, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
S. S. BRITANNIA..... 3,069 Tons. Sailing 16th May.

THESE STEAMERS WILL SAIL punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
For rates of Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1891.

"KNIGHT" LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. "KT. OF ST. GEORGE," 4,700 tons, 500 H. P., fitted throughout with the Electric Light, has 1st class accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Fare Rs. 310.
She sails about 30th inst. Apply sharp to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GORGONZOLA CHEESE,
Per lb., Re. 1.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half-bots. Rs. a.
HERMITAGE ..... per doz.	21 0	11 8
HOCK (Goulbourn)..... "	17 0	9 8
HOCK (Riesling)..... "	19 0	10 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MILK PUNCH.
PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.
IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.
Rs. 25 Per Dozen.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.

PRICE, Rs. 27 PER DOZ.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit was for many years imported direct by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own Consumption and attained a very considerable private reputation. The suggestion was made to Treacher & Co., Ld., that they should give this Whiskey a trial, and importations were then made. Its introduction into the Indian Market was attended with the most favourable results, it being very highly spoken of by everyone. It has continued to grow in favour, and is now regularly supplied to a large number of Clubs, Messes, and Private Consumers. Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious, full mellow flavour, much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
Head Offices and Godowns:—BYCULLA.

PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS.
WONDERFULLY EFFECTIVE. INFALLIBLY CURATIVE.
Used by Male and Female, Young and Old, with astounding results and merited success,
IN ALL CASES OF NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
IMPAIRED BRAIN AND NERVE POWERS,
DEBILITATED NERVE, ENERGY, AND VITALITY.
A Convenient, Effective, and Never-failing Compound of Fine Quality. Has a direct action on the Brain.
Endorsed by the Medical Fraternity, and Echoed by the General Public.
Unsurpassed as a Nervine Tonic,
A BRAIN PANACEA,
POSSESSING A DISTINCT QUALITY OF PREVENTING AND RESTORING
WEAR AND TEAR
IN YOUNG AND OLD, WEAK AND DELICATE.
4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. or Rs. 3 and Rs. 7, free to any part of India. Pamphlets free on application.
Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market; and VULLY HOOSAN & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.,
54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER!
WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY, CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,
For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO., { Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
HIGH CLASS
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SYMPHONIUMS!!!
THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.
Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPERIOR GENT'S FELT HATS,
Rs. 8-6. Rs. 9-4.
THE BEST VALUE,
THE LATEST SHAPES.
THE LARGEST CHOICE.
HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.
CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.
For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES	DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES	DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS	PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.
¡Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.
An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.
Over 10,000 packed free.
Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 150; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,
Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD SIGNET RINGS.
Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD SNAKE RINGS.
Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.
We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS, ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.
An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination
AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BRIDLES,
BREAST PLATES, MARTINGALES, HEAD COLLARS, GIRTHS, STIRRUPS, LAMPS, IRONS AND LEATHERS.

HORSE CLOTHING.
BOXWOOD MEASURING STANDARDS.
VETERINARY SURGEONS' APPARATUS, PATENT CLIPPERS, AND HORSE TAIL SHEARS.
LEATHER AND FELT NUMDAHS, BODY ROLLERS, SURCINGLES, KNEE CAPS, AND SADDLE CLOTHS.

WHIPS
FOR RIDING, DRIVING AND HUNTING.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.
NEW REGULATION SADDLES
FOR
INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS.
SWORD BELTS WITH BRACES AND SABRETACHES, SWORD KNOTS, AND SPURS
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT!

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

ENTIRELY UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, THE 28TH.

PROFESSOR SIMMONS,

THE MONARCH OF MAGICIANS.

THE GREATEST PRESTIDIGI COMEDIAN IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW ILLUSIONARY PROGRAMME

will contain, among many other Master Feats,

THE STAR OF INDIA, KING OF CARDS,

THE DEMON PUNCH BOWL,

THE WONDERFUL SPEAKING SKULL.

THE GREAT CHINESE DAGGER.

HINDOO SACK MYSTERY.

WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT.

PROFESSOR MURTUZA

will give his first sensational performance,

CONCLUDING WITH CATCHING A 19-POUNDER SHOT FIRED FROM

A STEEL CANNON WITHIN 50FT. SPACE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—First, Rs. 2; Second Re 1; and Third, As. 8.

Skating from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Performance commences at 9-30 p.m.

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2 DOORS FROM THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

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Life Member.....Rs. 150 Payable
Quarterly Member..... " 6 in
Visitor's Ticket Eight Annas Per Week. " Advance.

"KNIGHT" LINE.

THE "KNIGHT TEMPLAR," 4,200 tons Register, SAILS for ANTWERP probably 4th May. Has splendid accommodation for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers, and is fitted with the Electric Light throughout. Fare Rs. 350. Apply sharp to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6-4 per Share (Free of Income Tax) being at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the half year ending 31st December last, and that the same will be payable to the Shareholders on Bombay Register on and after the 12th May, 1891.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th April to 12th May 1891, both days inclusive,

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NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement in the "Bombay Gazette" of 10th March last of the LAND and BANGALOWS on it called Craig Land, opposite the Byculla Club, being for sale, notice is hereby given that Mrs. ELLEN HENRIETTA ATKINS has only a LIFE INTEREST in the said property and has no POWER TO SELL IT.

ALLAN F. TURNER,
Attorney for Mr. Charles A. Crage.

Bombay, 21st April, 1891.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND

IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
Vino Tula.	Old Dry Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Old Fruity Sherry.
	Florio Marsala.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 Per Doz.

RETAIL AGENTS:—

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"BEN-TOR."

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAO BAHDUR MACOONDRAO RAMCHUNDERJI, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased.

LUXMIBAI, widow, and VINAYACK MUCKOONDJI and WASOODEW MUCKOONDJI, the sons of the abovenamed deceased, the Executors named in the Will....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd Day of April in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.
The 23rd Day of April, 1891.

Messrs. JEFFERSON, B., D., & KANGA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI HEERABAI, widow and Administratrix of the estate and effects of the late JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE LIMBOOWALLA, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge or otherwise are required to make known the same to the undersigned in writing within one week from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same (if any) will be deemed to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and land-tax ground, situate at Third Marine Street, outside the Fort, together with a four storied house standing thereon, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 78 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 727, New No. 2313, Old Survey No. 10, New Survey No. 8310, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2623, and Street No. 57, and bounded on the north by a gully or passage for sweepers, on the east by the house of Bai Ambajee, widow of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Sunjana, on the south by the Third Marine Street, aforesaid, and on the west by the house of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Alpaiwalla and now in the occupation of the said Heerabai.—Dated this 27th Day of April, 1891.

CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld.,

of Long Acre and Bond Street, London Paris, &c., COACH-BUILDERS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY, &c., &c.

HAVE IN STOCK at their DEPOT in Girgaum (next to Messrs. Scott and Co.) a large Assortment of Fashionable, Light and well-built Carriages, New and Second-hand, of which an inspection is invited.

Drawings can be seen, orders taken, and estimates given for every description of every style of Carriage, with all the latest Improvements and Inventions on application to the Company's Agent.

HORMUSJI SORABJI,
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PORTABLE RAILWAY.

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ABOUT 3 miles of Portable Railway, 16 lb. Steel Rails, complete with Fish Plates, Fish Bolts, and all fastenings, but without sleepers. Apply to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
Bombay.

FOR SALE AT DAMUDA STATION, B.-N. RAILWAY.

A STEAM LAUNCH in good working order. Apply for particulars to the District Engineer, Damuda District, Chakardharpur.

G. A. ANDERSON,
For Agent and Chief Engineer.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1890, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building. By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 20th April, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR UP-COUNTRY MILLERS AND CORN GRINDERS.

THE Undersigned are OPEN TO OFFERS FOR SALE of the WHOLE or ANY PART of the following milling plant.

8 Stone Burr Mills, 4 feet dia for grinding wheat, rice or any corn, with bins and reels, capable of grinding 5 to 6,000 lbs. of corn per hour.

14 Roller Mills of various sizes, with wheat cleaning and washing Machines, Purifiers, Centrifugals, and necessary appliances, capable of turning out about 2,000 lbs. per hour of fine flour of all qualities.

A Vertical High Pressure Corliss Engine Cylinder 16" by 36" coupled to a pair of Horizontal condensing Engines, working as Low Pressure Engines Cylinders 18" by 36" Stroke 75 Rev p min. Fitted with Jet Condensers and double direct-acting air p mps, capable of exerting together 200 I. H. P.

2 Loc type Boilers, with copper box and tubes, fitted with feed water heaters, and certified for 100 lbs. working pressure.

For further particulars apply to

PATELL SETT & Co.,
Successors to Bapty Bros.,
East India Roller Mills

Falkland Road.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, 1891, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to the 31st December 1890.

2.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by Rotation.

3.—To declare a Dividend.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from Friday, the 1st May, to Monday, the 11th May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st April, 1891.

N.B.—The Account Books of the Company are open to the inspection of Shareholders from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. up to the day of meeting.

NOTICE.

DAVID WALLACE, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to me, the Undersigned, as Attorney for by the Chief Court of the Punjab on the 20th of January 1891, with effect throughout British India, notice is hereby given that all persons having any of the assets of, or being indebted to, or having claims or demands against or upon, the Estate of David Wallace, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, who died on the 5th of May 1889, are required to send to me at my residence at Umballa full particulars of such assets, debts, claims or demands on or before the 15th day of May 1891, in order that the same may be examined by me, and all claims and demands, if found correct, will be discharged.

Attested copies of Letters of Administration may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta.

JAMES WALLACE,
District Engineer,
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

Umballa Cantonment, Punjab, 10th April, 1891.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to

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IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

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REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

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REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
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BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

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AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	" " "	4	0
Finos Lady	" " "	3	0
Alpha	" " "	2	8
Prince Boris	" " "	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	" " "	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	" " " 25	"	7-8
Regal dela Reina	" " " 25	"	6
Trabucos	" " " 25	"	3
Caliope	" " " 50	"	5
Semirami	" " " 100	"	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4	
Do. " 2 " " "	4	0	
Do. " 3 " " "	3	8	

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0	
Do. " 2 " " "	3	8	

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.

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WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

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SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,

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The only places for the genuine stuff.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

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1891.

ONE SHILLING = EIGHT ANNAS

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SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
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SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
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SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
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SKIN DISEASES. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
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Reserve Fund.....$	68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000·00

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

INSURANCES.

THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy-Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1883.....	£308,889	0 0
" 1885.....	£988,186	0 0
" 1886.....	£955,693	0 0
" 1889.....	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884.....	£5,348,407 9 2
879	£4,200,595	15	1	1889.....	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b c d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL.....	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000

The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Imperial Bank of Bombay	10,000	200	20	8 p.c.p.a.	960
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	160,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Chartered Bank	40,000	400	400	7 pr. ct.	433
Chartered Mercantile	30,000	425	425	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,200	625	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	40,000	400	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share ..	--	--	--	--	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdowa	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 182½xd
Back Bay Mills	700	50	12	40	40
Badhan Pile	15,000	100	100	12	96
Bapty Bros	10,000	200	185	15	42
Bazar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,200	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,000	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,000	1,000	135	2,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,200	500	500	Rs. 37½	910
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050nom
Gayer & Co., Ld	60	100	70	--	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	25½	295
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Mahatmsee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52 dn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	60
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	395
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	50
Soondy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83-84
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	--	60
Thacker & Co.	2,000	250	all	35	200
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	13½xd
Western India Flour	--	--	--	--	16

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Glanting Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	295
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	--	505
Brault's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	24½ dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	--	Rs. 20	950
French	515	18,500	8,500	50	520
Harvey and Sahapathy	300	500	all	20	410x
Hengrel Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	140
Khangaum	750	100	all	33⅓	420
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	500
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	60
Motmsil Co	1,000	125	125	10	410
Munmar M.	1,125	400	400	Rs. 40	190
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	560
New Indian	4,000	500	500	4.5	97½
Prince of Wales	1,200	125	125	Rs 10	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	500	40	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	530
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	480	2,000	750	50	410
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	--	1,000	500	Rs. 80	800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	530
Anglo-Indian	10,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	720xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	400
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25 10 pr. ct	627½
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	15	630xd
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	340
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	500xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	615
Framjee Petit.	1,350	1,000	1,000	15	610
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800x
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	35	945
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,800	250	250	10	225xd
Jewra Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,005
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Sulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,330
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	120xd
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,800xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	10
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	775
Oriental	5,725	225	225	10	410
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,100xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,300xd
Soondersas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	540
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	267½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Lord's Reay Mfg. Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Britannia Mills.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	725

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	4100	All	5 p.c.	2 40
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	--	£18	--	do.	42½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-2-6
China Leaf	"	22-7 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	21-14 "
Do. Old	"	22 "
Australian Bar Gold 199 touch	"	22-7
English Sovereigns	"	14-3
Do. Dragons	"	13-8
Bar Silver 17 Bottereee	"	106-8
Bar Silver 17 Do.	"	106-10
Spruce Silver	"	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Distribution of Prizes, Theistic Association's Night Schools, in Prarthana Mandir, 8-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf will close at Karachi at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow.

POLO.—There will be a game to-morrow at 5 o'clock. Players should bring white and colored jersies.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.—The sixth annual general meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund that was convened at No. 53, Meadows Street, was adjourned in the absence of a quorum.

THE RIPON MUSIC CLUB.—The friendly gathering of the Ripon Music Club is postponed to Sunday next as a mark of sympathy towards the tragic deaths of the two Parsee ladies, at the University Tower, on Saturday.

A FINE REFUNDED.—Mr. J. E. Mody, who was fined Rs. 30 for non-attendance as a juryman at the Criminal Sessions last Wednesday, has, he informs us, had the money refunded on his having given a satisfactory explanation as to his non-attendance when called upon.

THE KHANDEISH S. AND W. COMPANY.—The gentleman who presided at the annual general meeting of this company on Saturday was Mr. Dharamsey Soondersas, and not Mr. Vandravandass Purshotumdass, as published in our report of the meeting in yesterday's issue.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Appajee Govind, a washerman, while walking along the Apollo Bunder last evening, was knocked down and run over by a dog-cart. He was seriously injured and taken to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, where it was discovered that four or five of his ribs had been fractured.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Ebjee Visram reported to the police that a servant, whom he engaged in the street three months ago, taking advantage of his absence from home on Sunday evening, broke open a cup-board and stole its contents, valued at Rs. 7,384, and absconded. The police suspect that the accused has gone to Ahmedabad, and consequently a telegram has been sent to the police there, advising the arrest of the accused.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A quarterly meeting of the Mazagon Temperance Association was held on Sunday last, in the *Holi* building, under the auspices of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, L. M. and S., There were about 175 persons present. The president of the Association read an interesting paper on the evil effects "Drinking," after which several gentlemen delivered speeches suitable for the occasion, including an instructive address by the learned chairman above named.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Bombay Royal Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

Coronation March	Le Prophete ..... Meyerbeer.
Overture	Die Felsenmuhle ..... Reissiger.
Intermezzo	Moonlight ..... Boggetti.
Selection	Alzira ..... Verdi.
Valse	Freuet Euch Des Lebens. Strauss.
Galop	The Planters ..... Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—On the 23rd inst. Mr. S. M. Rele, on behalf of the petitioner, in the case of Jamasjee Byramjee *vs.* Bachoobai and Jehangir Limjee, applied to Mr. Justice Birdwood, as the presiding judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, to make absolute the rule *nisi*, granted on the 15th December last, for a dissolution of marriage. As some arrears of alimony had not been paid by the petitioner his lordship reserved making the rule absolute until the money had been paid. It having now been paid his lordship on the application of the same pleader, made the rule absolute yesterday.

ROBBING A CHILD WHILE ASLEEP.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged Hemraj Hussia, a reckla driver, before Mr. Hamilton, with the theft of on ornament, valued at Rs. 16, from a Hindu lad, Wajee Vazier, aged 6. It appeared that the accused and the complainant lived in the same chawl, and on Sunday night while the child was lying asleep in a cot the accused removed the ornament and walked off. The complainant's suspicions rested on the accused who was arrested by the police. On pleading guilty the accused was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An enquiry was held yesterday afternoon, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, into the circumstances touching the death of Shaik Yakub Bapoo, aged 38, a painter employed at the Government Dockyard. On Saturday last the deceased, while ascending a ladder attached to the Indian Marine ship Canning, carrying a pot of tin, accidentally fell from a height of 20 feet into the dock, fracturing his skull. He was picked up in a state of unconsciousness and removed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Sunday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE COLUMBIA RINK.—Professor Simmons will give his last performance to-night with a change of programme in his grand magic display. On Wednesday the well-known "Iron Man" of the world, as the professor is styled, will give a series of his sensational performances, concluding the same with catching a cannon ball fired from a steel cannon. Professor Murtuza, like the world-renowned John Holtum, catches a cannon ball fired from steel cannon at a distance of 50 feet. Professor Murtuza belongs to the well-known Chiarini's Circus, and his presence in Bombay has made no ordinary sensation, so much so that it was hardly possible to find space in the Rink on the first night. The display of his cannon at the entrance of the Rink have drawn a very large crowd since last evening.

MRS. TRIMBUCK CANARAN'S SCHOOL.—This school for poor children, in which Lord Reay evinced great interest, being pleased before he left Bombay to send a donation to the school of Rs. 100, continues to flourish in so far as the teaching is concerned under the superintendence of Mrs. Trimbuck, but as in many schools of this character, it requires support by public contribution. Lady Souter now takes great interest in the school, paying to it occasional visits, and examining the pupils in the subjects taught them. She has also been pleased to award four prizes, one to each of the first four standards. She has likewise opened a subscription list for the benefit of the school, and the following sums have now been received :—H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, Rs. 200; Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Rs. 100; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, Rs. 100; Lady Sassoon, Rs. 25; Sir Charles Sargent, Rs. 25; Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghir, Rs. 25; The Rani of Akalkote, Rs. 20; and Mrs. Ormiston, Rs. 10.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A J. P.—Friday night (the 25th) was selected as a fitting day to entertain Mr. N. M. Lokhanday to a dramatic performance in honour of his being nominated a J. P., an honour very rare among Kshatryas, by the Teluga Jana Ittechu Sabha. About a thousand attended to special invitations. The honorary secretary Mr. Venkaya K. Jaya, moved the election of Dr. Papaya to the chair, which was unanimously agreed to. He need not recapitalate, he said, the many movements for the public weal with which Mr. N. M. Lokhanday had been, and was now, connected. Suffice to say what help he was lately to the Factory Commission and his unremitting and indefatigable zeal in the welfare of the mill-hands at cost of his own time and money. The chairman and Mr. L. Gungajee next spoke, and acquiesced in the secretary's views. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings dissolved.

A RIOTOUS PAIR OF LODGERS.—Thomas George Swindon, who described himself as the proprietor of Swinden's Private Boarding Establishment, Bori Bunder, appeared before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts and took summonses against J. Honlihan and W. MacDonald, two European boarders in the Establishment, for abusive language. Mr. Swinden stated that for several days past these two men had been drinking heavily and since Saturday last had been drunk and abusive to himself, his wife, and other boarders. Honlihan conducted himself in a most unseemly manner. Both rendered themselves a nuisance and seriously injured the complainant's business. They disturbed the rest of the other inmates through Sunday night until four o'clock in the morning, and yesterday morning by shouting and using foul language and assaulting a servant. Mr. Swinden further stated that he had to send for the police who, however, could not interfere as it was a private boarding establishment. The accused had received notice which they refused to accept, and as several ladies and gentlemen staying in the same house said they would quit, the complainant, therefore, applied for a warrant, which the Magistrate refused, but allowed immediate summonses. Both the defendants appeared in the afternoon, and were admitted to bail.

THE FOX AND THE CROW.

HAJEE FATHEY MAHOMED RAHIMTULLA, a merchant, from old Memonwada, Pydhownie, has, it would appear from the information he laid before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, been cheated by an East Indian, named Guest, much in the same manner as the crow was out of a piece of cheese by the fox, as related by Æsop. Hajee charged William Guest, an East Indian, with cheating by false representations, and applied for a warrant for his apprehension. The complainant in his information stated that on the 27th of October, 1887, an East Indian, named William Guest, came to his house in old Memonwada, and represented to him that he was the duly-constituted attorney of the Maharajah of Jodhpore, and that he had great influence over his Highness, who would do all he told him and that he (Guest) was empowered to draw money on his Highness's account. Guest told complainant that he would get his Highness to appoint him (the complainant) his agent in Bombay, an appointment which Guest said would be very profitable. Guest then alleged that he had purchased certain horses for the Maharajah, and induced him (the complainant) to advance him the sum of Rs. 650, which he said was required to defray the railway expenses of the said horses. He promised to remit the complainant this sum immediately on his arrival at Jodhpore, to which place Guest stated he was about to return. Hajee Fathey Mahomed stated that he took a promissory note from Guest in which he promised to repay the complainant the said sum of Rs. 650 on demand. Failing to receive this promised remittance the complainant despatched a telegram on the 3rd of November, 1887, addressed to Mr. W. Guest, care of Maharajah Kishore Singh, Jodhpore, and worded "anxiously awaiting your remittance of Rs. 650 as promised. Please wire amount positively to-morrow, otherwise Sorabjee starts for Jodhpore. Please avoid this inconvenience if possible." Receiving no reply the complainant instructed his solicitor to send Guest a notice of action in default of payment. The complainant was informed and believed that the said notice was returned through the post with an endorsement that Guest was not known at Jodhpore. In reply to a similar notice sent on the complainant's behalf to the Maharajah, it appears that his Highness repudiated the transaction and stated that Guest was only empowered to act for his Highness in a civil case with the Provincial Bank, Delhi. Guest had not repaid the complainant the sum of Rs. 650, nor held any communication with him since he (Guest) obtained the same; and his whereabouts was not obtained until a few days ago. Hajee Fathey Mahomed stated that he had ascertained that the said Guest was a man who lived by his wits. He knocked about Native States obtaining money by representing himself to be a correspondent for newspapers with which he was not connected. The *Pioneer* had more than once published warnings that Guest was not, as he gave out, connected in any way with that paper, and his address had been advertised for. He also ascertained that Guest had been staying for a few days at Watson's Hotel, but he appeared to have got warning of this prosecution. Although Guest had an appointment to meet a gentleman on the 25th instant, he left Watson's Hotel on the previous afternoon, and giving out to the employees of the hotel that he was going to start that night by the mail for Simla said he was going to leave his luggage at the Victoria Terminus. But the complainant said he had ascertained that no ticket was issued at the said Terminus for Umballa and he, therefore, believed that Guest had absconded. Under these circumstances the complainant charged the said William Guest with having committed offences contrary to Sections 415 and 418 of the Indian Penal Code in inducing him to deliver to him the sum of Rs. 650 by false and fraudulent intentions. The Magistrate issued a warrant for the apprehension of Guest.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

A DISPUTED PEARL TRANSACTION.

SHAIK ABDOOL AZIZ BIN MAZI *vs.* JEMADAR GALEB BIN NASSIR AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case, in which the plaintiff is an Arab pearl merchant of Bombay, while the defendants are brother and widow, respectively, and the heirs and representatives of the late Jemadar Salleh bin Nassir bin Salleh Amolaki Rustom Jung, Arab Mahomedans, residing at Hyderabad, in the territories of his Highness the Nizam. The plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 24,843-8 with interest from 29th December, 1887, till payment, and the costs of the suit. Mr. Starling and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that on the 29th December, 1887, he sold to the late Jemadar in Bombay 625 pearls, the price of which amounted to Rs. 24,843-8, for which he signed an acknowledgement in the plaintiff's book. The jemadar died at Hyderabad in March 1888, leaving behind him his brother, the first defendant, and his widow, the second defendant, as his heirs and representatives. The first defendant had taken possession of the immoveable properties belonging to the deceased. The Jemadar had not, in his lifetime, paid the amount due to the plaintiff, who had demanded payment by his attorney's letter on the 10th April, 1888. The defendant denied that the late Jemadar ever took delivery of the plaintiff's pearls; and they believed that the acknowledgement in the plaintiff's book was a forgery.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the suit was brought to recover the price of pearls alleged to have been sold to the late Jemadar. The defendants said no such purchase was made, and that the signature in the plaintiff's book was not that of the deceased. The witnesses for the plaintiff gave direct testimony in support of his case. The defendants' confidential servant, who had accompanied the deceased to Bombay, said he would have known of the purchase if it had been made. The Court had, therefore, to ascertain the admitted facts of the case and to consider which account was the more consistent. A large portion of the evidence, directed to the handwriting, proved that the signatures to certain exhibits in the case were by the hand of the deceased Jemadar himself, and were all attested by British officers. The signature in the plaintiff's book was in no way like the signatures on the other proved documents. An attempted explanation was founded on a remark that the Jemadar had a slight attack of fever on the day he wrote the signature in the plaintiff's book; but his lordship thought that this could not be used as the basis for any conclusion, as the plaintiff admitted that the Jemadar was at the time in good health and not under the influence of liquor. The evidence led his lordship to the conclusion that the signature in plaintiff's book could not have been made by the Jemadar. That being so, the signature was bound up with the plaintiff's story in such a way that, if the story was disbelieved, the rest of the evidence of the witnesses must be regarded with caution. After commenting upon the evidence, his lordship remarked that, apart from the acknowledgment, it was not so superior to the defendant's in quality and force as to necessitate a finding in his favour, but when taken into consideration in connection with the evidence as to the documents, his lordship must hold that the plaintiff had not proved his case. It was plain that the plaintiff had had previous relations with the Jemadar; and in this respect the defendants' story was not supported. The possession of the Jemadar's signatures by the plaintiff made the theory of forgery the more improbable; but notwithstanding the force of all these circumstances, there were other circumstances which told in favour of the defendants. In a case like this, the onus was more heavily on the plaintiff than in ordinary cases. The plaintiff's evidence did not carry conviction to his lordship's mind, though he did not say he was satisfied that he had fabricated the exhibit in his book. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

ON Wednesday last, during a heavy thunderstorm which passed over Secunderabad and suburbs, two men and eight sheep were struck dead by lightning at the village of Kokutpett, near Bolarum.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the Girgaum Police Court, Superintendent Brewin, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and stated that the Nabobs Julamikhan and Kullalikhan, against whom warrants had been granted by his Worship on the 20th inst. on a charge of having in their possession property worth seven lakhs and a half of rupees, said to have been stolen from Nabob M. Askarikhan, were now in Hyderabad, and were ready to surrender themselves to the police provided they would be liberated on bail. Mr. Brewin had no objection to the accused being bailed out, and he asked his Worship to send the warrant for the arrest of the accused to Hyderabad. Mr. Brewin further stated that a part of the stolen jewellery, worth over a lakh of rupees, had been recovered in Bombay from the firm of Sadashiv Jankidas, while property worth about half a lakh of rupees had been found at Hyderabad.

The Magistrate inquired how Mr. Brewin came to know that the accused were ready to surrender to justice.

Mr. Brewin explained to his Worship that he had received a telegram to that effect from Inspector Cobb, who had been sent to Hyderabad in search of the accused.

The Magistrate agreed to send the warrant to Hyderabad with the endorsement that the accused be liberated on bail.

THE GRANT-IN-AID CODE.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned a new edition of the *Grant-in-aid Code* which comes into force from the first of April. The alterations introduced are not numerous, but some of them are important. Chie amongst these is the increase in the rate of grants by results for Primary Schools. The old rates of Rs. 1½, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 for Standards I. to VI., respectively, have been raised to Rs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8—a doubling of the grants for Standards I. and II., and a large increase for Standards III. to V. These liberal grants should have the effect of encouraging the managers and proprietors of indigenous schools under Chapter VI. to make a strong effort to offer pupils for individual examination under Standards I. and II., and so to turn out effective though elementary scholars. Grants will also, in future, be given at double rates for girls in indigenous schools, even if not registered as girls' schools. In regard to secondary education the most important change is a new form of Leaving Certificate designed to defeat the evasions which have become so common. The new form contains columns for date of admission, 'conduct,' and 'reason for leaving,' so that in future every institution admitting a new boy will know all about him, and will be liable to be called to account if his papers are not in order and particularly if his admission involves any disregard of the claims of discipline in any other institution. Another new feature is the introduction of a rule that applications for admission or for a Leaving Certificate are, in future, to be made by the parent or guardian of the pupil either in person or by letter. This provision will considerably astonish the ordinary Hindu boy who has hitherto arranged all such matters, including a change of school or course of study, direct with the Head Masters, and with all the independence and airs of a high contracting party. Certain changes in the rules regarding Building Grants and Industrial Schools will also repay the careful study of those specially interested.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says:—Mr. Cotton's name is a bye word in the commercial circles of Western India. He carries on cotton trade on an extensive scale. But besides commercial avocation, Mr. Cotton is one of those few tradesmen who take broader view of things than merely computing their own personal gains. He is deeply interested in public affairs, and has had an active share in the municipal affairs of Bombay for some years. His past history induces us to hope for his success as Chairman of the Bombay Corporation in succession to a worthy predecessor.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT AND MR. JUSTICE FARRAN.

The *Indu Prakash* states:—Mr. Justice Scott has after all retired from his post as High Court Judge for a judicial post in Egypt. He was among us for nearly eight years, and made himself a very useful and popular citizen. As Judge he was patient, painstaking, and affable, and commanded the affection of the Bar and the public. He took an active part in social movements and evinced a large-minded interest in our hopes and aspirations. In the social work he was ably assisted by Mrs. Scott, a lady of great culture and capacity for philanthropic work. His retirement causes a permanent vacancy in the High Court Bench, and the question is who is to succeed him. If popular opinion in Bombay has any choice in the matter, it would unhesitatingly declare itself in favour of Mr. Justice Farran, who has been acting for Mr. Justice Scott. Mr. Justice Farran both on the present occasion as well as on the previous one when he acted as an extra judge, showed himself to be quite an ideal Judge, winning the confidence and esteem of the Bench, the Bar, and the public. Now that a permanent vacancy has occurred let us hope Mr. Farran's claims will not be overlooked.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Says the *Indu Prakash*:—The impractical philanthropists, as Sir Joseph Pease and his party are called, have gained a very practical victory, at least on the floor of the House of Commons. The anti-opium agitation has so much an air of telescopic philanthropy that its success was hardly considered by any one as at all within the bounds of near possibility. It is a well understood measure of tactics of English politicians when they desire to get a news, unpopular subject accepted by Parliament to bring every year motions in the House of Commons on their pet subject, however, hopeless success may be. The motions are made and thrown out year after year, the movers are never daunted, their only object being to educate public opinion, and to get the members of Parliament to take interest in the subjects. These men who are at first looked upon as faddists and bores are eventually hailed as benefactors. The abolition of slavery, and of the Corn-Laws, the penny postage, and numerous other modern reforms have been carried out in this way. They are now looked upon as unquestionable, but they were at one time considered fads and impossible projects. The Temperance question and the abolition of the Indian monopoly of opium are still to be ranked among academic rather than practical questions, but Mr. Samuel Smith's resolution of last year and Sir Joseph Pease's unexpected vote of a week ago show that they too are within measurable distance of practical success.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—Sir Joseph Pease must himself have been surprised at the success of his motion for the suppression of the opium traffic in India. The House of Commons was caught napping. The victory does not represant the true sense of the House, and it is out of the question that any action would be taken on it. It would be monstrous to throw away Indian revenue to the tune of some six millions at the bidding of a few faddists. The country cannot recoup the loss without inflicting severe hardship upon the heavily weighted taxpayer. It would be a cruel wrong and injustice. A fit of Pecksniffian piety does come over the House at times; but the administration cannot bow to its dictates.

The *Gujerat Darpan* observes:—Even at the bidding of the House of Commons the Government of India will not find themselves in a position to give up the opium revenue which, without overburdening the taxpayers of India, yields a revenue of more than six crores of rupees. As far as India is concerned the opium monopoly of the Government has proved a check on its misuse by those addicted to it. It is China which consumes the largest quantity of the drug, only a part being used in India. If there is any immorality in its manufacture and sale, does it not exist to the same degree in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, in their export and import? If the Chinese are poisoned by the Indian opium they take to this poisoning very fondly. If India did not send to China the quantity of opium that is now sent there, China would procure the quantity from anywhere. So opium is a commercial drug to India, just as brandy and whisky are to France. The traffic, call it immoral or give it any name, will be continued even after the Government gives up its monopoly.

The *Native Opinion* discourses:—Though we may admire the persistent attempts of philanthropists of the type of Sir Joseph Pease and others who, out of pure sympathy and love for John Chinaman and his people, to whom opium is the very bread of life, put forth efforts to redeem a portion of human kind from the degrading vice of opium-eating, or smoking, we cannot join either Sir Joseph or any other Parliamentary members who condemn India's revenue from this source. We are glad both the local dailies have come out strongly and given Parliament a bit of their minds in pretty plain terms in this connection. In the matter of Indian finance every question must finally rest with the Government of India, but in the above connection our own Government seems to have been left out in the cold.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Day-Break, 1,903 tons, Captain D Morgan, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steam-ship Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Aden, with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Iser, 1,415 tons, Captain W Burgoyne, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Barry via Port Said, with ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Carrie, 1,163 tons, Captain A Clausen, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Middlesbrough, with the Railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Amana	2049	Kilgour	B	W & A Graham & Co
" Hoscinee	993	Raffin	C	P S N Co
" Vorax	1640	McDowell	D	W & A Graham & Co
" Flamboro	1252	Jones	E	W & A Graham & Co
" H. Branch	1600	Lee	H J	Mackintosh & Co
" Day-Break	1903	Morgan	K	W & A Graham & Co
" Blenheim

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES !! !—We have for sale a good collection of Ladies' English-made Gold-cased Watches at exceptionally low prices. From Rs. 90.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Makers, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 8, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

VERMICELLI AND MACCARONI in Fancy Shapes. Price 6 Annas per lb.—PEARSE and Co., SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo Street, Bombay.

J. BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS, Collard and Collard Pianos, and Pianos by all the best makers at low prices for cash.—33, Rampart Row, Bombay, S. ROSE & Co.

FOR SALE.—One English-built BOAT fashion state CARRIAGE, by Windower, as good as new, and a pair of GREY WALERS. Quiet in Harness. Apply MANECKJI & Co., Church Gate, Fort.

AMONGST EUROPEANS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE has already established its name as a specific for all kinds of Dysentery, as appears from numerous telegraphic and other orders that are received from them from all parts of the world. For numerous certificates from Europeans of high position see handbills. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. S. B. MOTIVALA, Manufacturer, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of MR. J. WESTLAKE'S Valuable Furniture, by Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Horses, Carriages, &c., at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. JANNI'S Valuable English Furniture, Piano, Gas Chandeliers, E. B. Carriages, E. B. Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill.

RECEIVED by LAST MAIL, TUNES for "Phœnix," "Giant Aristons," "Celestinas," "Aurephones," "Polyhons," and "Euphoniums."—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Couple of Good Arab or Persian GREY HOUNDS. Apply to "F.," care of this Office.

AN ENGLISH BARRISTER, deeply interested in India, will be glad to receive an INDIAN LAW-STUDENT to read in his Chambers and to reside with him in London. Terms reasonable. Address "Dennis," care of J. K. R. Cama, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35. Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

TO LET, early in May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, spacious and cool, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Apply "M. N.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S SHOES in Great Variety, Black, Tan, Oxford and Straps. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

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THE HOT SEASON.

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And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

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60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

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THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW at 18, MARINE STREET.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses register.d free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

PRINCE'S DOCK.

PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs. a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0 12
Mild Cured Hams	„	0 11
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	„	0 12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22 0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine	„	17 0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	„	22 0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine	„	17 0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	„	22 0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	„	24 0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old	„	26 0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	„	33 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	„	32 0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	„	35 0
Old Tom Gin	„	19 0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles		27 0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	„	22 0
Guiness Stout	per doz. quarts.	5 12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3 12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.

Ham Sandwiches.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, OLD LATRINES, &c.

Under instructions from Colonel W. H. Haydon, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., at the Grand Arsenal, Fort, the old latrines for removal, and at 2 p.m. at the Executive Engineer, Military Works Store Yard, on the Esplanade, (opposite the Crawford Markets), consisting old teak railings, rafters, tiles, bamboos, earthen pipes, old wood, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 28th April, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS AND WHITE JACCONETS.

On THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Motilal Mugonlal the undermentioned packages of grey and white goods—

About 198 bales 36 in 38½ yds grey shirtings.
„ 10 „ 41 „ 37½ „ „ „
„ 10 „ 41 „ 37½ „ „ „
„ 10 „ 41 „ 37½ „ „ „
„ 13 cases 38 „ 13 „ white jacconets.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 28, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.

WE noticed the advance in the price of Silver in London and New York on Saturday in our report under that evening's date ; and the further news to hand through Reuter made known this morning was received partly in a mutilated state, and a repetition was called for, the corrected advices being as follows :—Consols were unaltered in London, at 95⅞ ; but the market rates of discount were ¼ per cent. higher for short London Bills, and ⅛ in six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 3⅜ per cent. all round. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged. Rupee Paper, notwithstanding the improvement in Silver, was ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents., at £74 7-16 and £76½, respectively. The Indian Council allotted 5½ lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay at 1s. 4⅞ and 1s. 4 29-32d., and 6½ lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 4⅞d., the higher rate showing an advance of 1-32d. on that of the extreme price obtained for the extra Bills sold on Friday. The Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 4 9-16d. French Rentes were ¼ lower, at 94½ ; Exchange on London was unaltered.

Bombay Linseed was 6d. per quarter lower, both on the spot and to arrive at 44s. 6d. and 43s. 6d. respectively, ex-quay. American Arrival Cotton in Liverpool was, 3-64d. lower for April and April-May deliveries, and 1-16d. down in all more distant positions. "Good" Oomra at Havre was 4 francs lower at fcs. 43, and Fine Broach was down 1½ franc, at fcs. 56½. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York on Friday was 8,080,000 bales against 8,010,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	12,95,988
„ „ Branches	Inc.	„	3,74,267
Other Deposits	„	„	6,81,217
Government Securities	„	„	9,884
Loans	„	„	8,96,494
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	2,54,343
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	51,437
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec	„	8,79,518

The reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. at the board meeting last Thursday, making the minimum 4 per cent. at the busiest part of the export season, and with the new crop of Wheat and Linseed coming to market in much larger quantities than was the case at this time last year, marks very strongly the position of quite unusual ease which has characterized the Money Market this season. The Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon shows the situation, as far as trade is concerned, to have remained meantime unchanged ; for though the figures which we give above disclose an increase of nearly 9 lakhs in Loans, there had, on the other hand, been an accession of some 8 lakhs to Private Deposits, and a falling off of 2½ lakhs in Bills Discounted, making a net diminution of, say, half a lakh in trade requirements since the previous Saturday, the decrease of 8¾ lakhs in the Cash Balance, as shown in the Return, having been due to Government withdrawals.

COTTON.—A moderate business, mainly by the Mills, has been transacted in this market to-day, the feeling having been quiet, but with Westerns, Belatee, and Dharwar quoted one rupee higher. The purchases for spinners' account have aggregated 2,200 bales, of which 1,000 were Julgaum, at Rs. 149-60 ; and 700 Barsee, at Rs. 176-81 ; the balance being made up of 250 Bhownugger at Rs. 175-77½ ; 100 Sheagaum, at Rs. 144 ; 100 Oojein, at Rs. 143 ; and 50 Mowa, at Rs. 172½ : the only purchase for export having been 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 149 per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a small business has been done in this staple to-day, no return of demand from exporters having taken place, and prices have given way one anna per cwt., but the market may be called steady at the decline. We now quote :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-6-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	5-5-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	5-2-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-11-0	„
Hard Yellow	„	4-6-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	5-0-0	„
Hard Red	„	4-4-0	„

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market. We quote Linseed half an anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 6-10-6 to Rs. 6-12-6 per cwt. ; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,010 bales.
Wheat	100,123 cwts.
Linseed	26,751 „
Rapeseed	16,315 „
Gingelly	3,695 „
Poppyseed	1,329 „
Groundnuts	10,123 „
Castor-seed	1,636 „

FREIGHTS are steady, but with not much demand for tonnage. Business has been done, for April shipment, at 28s., and for May, at 27s. to 27s. 6d. for picked ports. A steamer has been taken by speculators for late May trading, at 26s. per ton, for one port, under open charter.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firm feeling at an advance of 1-16d. on Saturday's closing rates, and a moderate business was done in three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 5 3-16d. for May, and 1s. 5 7-32d. for June delivery, with Bank Demand at 1s. 4 15-16d. ; but in the afternoon, a weaker feeling set in, and the selling rate was reduced to 1-16d., and the buying rate 1-32d., final quotations being as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 ¼d.	per	rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d.	„	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5d.	„	
Credits do.	1s. 5 5-32d.	„	
Francs do.	1·80¾	„	

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak in the morning, and rates for Fours receded ⅛ per cent. from Saturday's closing quotations ; but thereafter the feeling became strong at the decline, closing at 105⅞ for Money and the Settlement, and at 105 9-16 for the 1st June account. 107¼ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been little movement in Cotton Mill scrip to-day, and the market generally is steady at our quotations, while, on other lines, there is next to nothing doing, and prices are quoted as before.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th April as compared with the statement of the 18th April, 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 18. Rs.	April 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,50,000	33,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	66,24,655	53,28,667
Do. do. at Branches	51,77,233	55,51,590
Other Deposits	4,17,36,981	4,24,18,198
Post Bills	9,531	9,231
Cash Credits, undrawn	23,13,602	23,13,056
Rs. ..	6,92,12,062	6,94,70,712
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	80,52,501	80,62,388
Cash Credits on do. do.	79,58,061	83,39,149
Loans do. do. do.	76,43,387	85,40,061
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,772	4,915
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,76,21,123	1,73,66,780
Stamps, &c.	24,388	25,152
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,052		
Amt. applied in reduction „ 2,85,000		
	3,92,952	3,92,052
Bullion	4,42,379	4,33,555
Cash Balances with Correspondents.	3,23,963	3,75,400
Cash and Currency Notes	2,67,50,728	2,58,71,210
Rs. ..	6,92,12,062	6,94,70,712

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 28th April, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·817
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	77·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·9
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, S, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	159

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKE—WALLICH—March 31, at St. John's Church, Ladbroke-grove, W Ingham, son of Ven Archdeacon Brooke, Vicar of Halifax, to Beatrice Harriet, daughter of Surg-Major Wallich, M D, Retd List, H M I A.

CASE-WALKER—SOUTHEY—April 6, at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Toronto, Canada, Capt H A Case-Walker, late 12th Royal Lancers, to Alice Marston, daughter of late Lieut-Col W Southey, Madras S C.

COAPE-SMITH—LUDLOW—March 31, at Cannes, L C Ludlow, 9th Bengal Lancers, son of Major-Gen Coape-Smith, to Amabel, daughter of late Major-Gen J Ludlow.

MACDONALD—USHER—April 2, at Lauder-road, Edinburgh, T R Macdonald, M B, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, to Amy Balmer, daughter of T Usher, of Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

BURNEY—April 5, at Kensington-garden-terrace, Richard T Burney, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 55.

EDWARDS—April 1, at Port Said, E W Edwards, of Heelakah, Assam, aged 33.

HILL—March 27, Marian Hill, wife of C W Hill, late 1st Bombay Lancers and 2nd Scinde Horse, Retired, Bombay Army, daughter of late G Lee, of Lewes and Chelsea, aged 51.

RENNIE—April 5, at Dollar, Scotland, William C Rennie, late of the Public Works Department, India.

RIVETT—April 3, at Lyndhurst, Florence Rivett, daughter of Louis Rivett, B C S, and Juliana, his wife.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1891.

IN the good old days, when family life approached more closely to the patriarchal type than it does now, the authority of the father, or head of the family, over the members of the family was undoubted and unquestionable. He had the right to punish and to put to death his slaves, and probably even his wife and children. The gradual softening of manners improved the position of the wife and children, but it required all the authority of the Roman Emperor to repress the barbarous cruelties and mutilations practised upon slaves, and the subsequent diffusion of Christian principles not only improved the position of the slaves by restraining the passions of their master, but in time extinguished slavery itself. Yet while slavery has disappeared, and free servants are protected from insult, minor children are still under the authority of their parents and masters, and are subject to discipline, and the wife in the West is not only the equal of the husband, but very often something more. The palmy days of the Roman Empire were the period of greatest freedom and latitude for the wife who refused to come under the dominions of her husband by regularly absenting herself for a time from his house. This imperfect form of marriage was associated with a license of divorce which has never been paralleled, and it was not at all uncommon for a pretty woman to have had ten to twenty husbands in succession. The spread of Christianity introduced a stricter way of regarding marriage, until it was finally elevated into an indissoluble contract. The position of the wife was not improved by this movement, while the authority of the husband was distinctly enlarged, until it was affirmed as a part of the civil law that he had the right *flagellis et fustibus acriter eam verberare* on some occasions, and at others *modicam castigationem adhibere*. No doubt the latitude of the Roman matrons was chiefly confined to the rich and luxurious, for the poor and laborious have ever to put up with their lot, and this rule of castigation of the civil law was in fact the ancient rule from which the rich and good-looking wife could escape by the facilities of divorce. When these were denied her she fell back to the position of her humbler sisters, and was subject to the ill-humours of her husband. But the rule has always been tempered by sentiment, and depends very much upon the character of the man. It exists in Hindu Law, and in fact in all law, for society is based upon force—and yet the Hindu Law has a maxim to strike not even with a blossom a wife guilty of a hundred faults. A passionate man may count one fault as a hundred, and exercise his authority, and on the other hand instances have been known where the castigation came from the other side, and after all it is a matter of energy and force. Blackstone lays it down as English law that a wife may be corrected with a cane, but his position is doubtful, and for the comfort of English wives we may announce that it has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Appeal that this right does not exist. The judgment has even gone further, for it is laid down that the husband has no right to carry his wife home to his house against her will, and still less to confine her in the house, although it seems to be conceded that he has the right to stop her if she is preparing to elope, and that he may refuse to let her go out in the society of persons of whose moral character he disapproves. We refer to the judgment in the Clitheroe abduction case. The husband had returned from abroad, but his wife, who was living with her sister, refused to return to him. He obtained a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, but as the Courts cannot enforce such a decree by imprisonment, he thought he had the right to enforce it himself. With his friends therefore he waylaid his wife coming out of church, lifted her into a carriage, and drove her to his house, which she was not allowed to leave. The judges have held that this is unlawful, for the law cannot allow the husband to do an act which might lead to a breach of the peace ; for instance, if the lady had a gentleman with her at the time, nor can it allow the husband to do in substance what the law itself cannot do, namely, to capture and imprison the wife for refusal of conjugal rights. In fact if the husband has a right to capture his wife there would be no necessity to apply to the Court for their assistance or to obtain a decree for restitution. The upshot of the case is that if the wife leaves her husband, and does not wish to return to him, he has not the right to capture her and force her to return. She is a perfectly free person, and may do as she likes. The judgments of the English Courts are generally followed in this country, but we confess to a feeling that the application of a principle suited to a high degree of civilization might not be suitable to a people in the condition of women in India. Where women are educated, independent, and self-reliant it might be improper to coerce them, but where the wife is in the position of the woman of India greater degree of marital authority might perhaps be beneficial provided the spectacle of a Hindu society invoking English ecclesiastical law is avorded. Nothing gives rise to more disputes in this country than the habit of parents or relations not returning the wife to the husband. The husband endeavours to get her back by force or stratagem, and failing this, applies to the Magistrates for help in the recovery of his wife. The wife who lives apart from her husband not unfrequently leads a far too free and easy life, and liberty in such cases has its special dangers. It is true that divorce is easy to the Mussalman, and is not difficult to the Hindu, but this means a loss to the husband of his marriage expenses, which is usually a debt from which he cannot free himself in the whole of his life. The difficulty is that into a society regulated by the family system we have introduced the ecclesiastical law of the West and Rukmabai's case showed that we have been endeavouring to engraft upon this system procedure which is out of place in India. No one proposes that we should weaken the Hindu system, but we have all of us recognized the inconvenience of putting the new wine of the West into the old bottles of the East.

WHO refuses muses ? An endowment of Rs. 40,000 for the education of Guzerati Hindoo girls has been, in a very off-hand fashion, declined by the Municipal Corporation, on a motion setting forth that it would not be accepted until the conditions under which it was offered were completely set aside. Now it is one of the duties of the Corporation to make adequate provision for primary education in Bombay. If the Joint Schools Committee is in need of funds for the purposes of elementary education, it comes in the first, and in the second, and in the third place to the Corporation for the wherewithal. There is, in law, no other course open to the administrators of the School Fund, and it is the opinion of men learned in the law that it is obligatory on the Corporation to provide the money needed for the primary schools. We here speak only of the legal obligation, without prejudice to equitable claims which the Corporation can, in its turn, press upon the attention of Government and the legislature. What we desire to point out is that, as matters stand, the Corporation, representing the interests of the ratepayers, ought to think twice before discouraging those who may feel disposed to share a portion of the burden of providing for primary education. The late Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy, who made such generous use of his great wealth, the greater part of which was self-acquired, endowed a Guzerati Girls' School which bore his name. It was one of the conditions of the endowment that the school should be under the supervision of a committee of Guzerati Hindoos, and that it should be located in the part of the city most convenient to that community. The executors of Sir Mungaldas's will offer to make over the endowment to the Municipality, the school to become a Municipal school, administered by the School Board, for the benefit of girls of the Guzerati Hindoo community, according to the intention of Sir Mungaldas. The solicitors of the Corporation see no difficulty in this course, and have given their opinion in favour of the acceptance of the endowment, which, if it be administered by the Joint Schools Committee under the provisons of the Municipal Act, will, of course, be subject in all respects to bye-laws now legally applicable for all Municipal schools. A committee was appointed by the Corporation to consider the question. It is evident that the realities of the case were less the subject of deliberation than vague possibilities of inconvenience and clashing of jurisdiction, which were evolved from some of the phraseology used in regard to the proposed transfer. It was erroneously supposed that the committee of Guzerati Hindoos would have co-ordinate administrative control with the Joint Schools Committee, the fact being lost sight of that the moment a school becomes Municipal property its administration is vested in the Joint Schools Committee—a body which is always desirous of having the co-operation of local school committees, and has no reason whatever to apprehend that its legal powers will be overridden by them. Where is the hardship or the danger of the provision that the school shall be placed where it will be most easily accessible to the Guzerati Hindoos ? Endowment or no endowment, primary schools will have to be provided for those who stand in need of them, and surely neither Mr. Roughton nor Mr. Wacha, who have induced the Corporation to decline to take over the school, unless the question of its location be left entirely to the discretion of the Joint Schools Committee, would desire or propose that a school should be located where it would not be accessible to those for whose use it is intended. The practical question is whether the School Fund shall benefit by a sum of Rs. 40,000, applicable to the purposes of primary education, or whether it shall sit at the feet of those who are ingenious in weaving plausible reasons for refusing to accept the gift, with the certainty that sooner or later it will have to supply an equivalent sum out of the ratepayers' pockets.

HIS EXCELLENCY CHANG-CHIH-TUNG, the Viceroy of Liang-Hu, formerly Viceroy of Liang Kuang, is a Chinaman of, we imagine, exceptional virtues which, though they please the Emperor, may perchance prove somewhat dangerous if paraded to the disadvantage of other high officials in China as they just now happen to be. He is, we fear, in advance of the age in China, yet the pity is there are not many more of Chang-Chih-tung's stamp, for then the Celestial Empire would certainly have an increased chance of attaining to that high eminence which Lord Wolseley has foreshadowed for it. According to the Peking official *Gazette*, one of the greatest existing evils in Canton "is a gambling called pigeon lottery," which Chang-Chih-tung, seeing "its evil effects on the people," prohibited. Since his Excellency was transferred from Liang Kuang to Liang-Hu, the vicious practice has been again resorted to, and legitimate business is greatly interfered with. The *Government Gazette* therefore publishes a homily from one of the Chief Ministers on the iniquities of gambling. He declares :—"It induces people to be idle and leads them to commit atrocious crimes. Many a man has been reduced to abject poverty by attempting to obtain wealth by one stroke of good luck." It has been discovered that the reason of the unchecked resort to the practice is that "a son of one of the highest authorities is a shareholder in one of the largest concerns, and bribes have been accepted by the officials." Now it is to be again prohibited ; the "present high authorities are warned that if they connive at this great evil, the surely approaching calamity of their subjects will be attributable to them." So much as regards gambling. But Chang-Chih-tung goes further. He has issued orders to magistrates of districts where missionaries reside, to issue special proclamations as a protection to those who profess the religion of Jesu or T'ien-chu. People are forbidden to post placards concerning them, "to assemble in crowds or in any way to interfere with the good works of Christians." Should any disobey, says the order, they are to be severely punished, "for we want to keep on friendly terms with those who come here as doers and teachers of good." This is certainly good news for the missionaries, who, appear to be held in high appreciation in China. Chang-Chih-tung, if not almost persuaded to become a Christian, is at least convinced that the missionaries are labouring for a good cause, and his proclamation is thus concluded:—"Their religion contains all that is good, and their desire is to convert the people from bad to good. Their churches are places where they go to worship, therefore all that has been said of them is false. If any is caught slandering or libelling in any way, he shall be relentlessly punished. Let no one disobey the instructions herein contained. Respect this very important and special proclamation."

THE death of so useful a citizen as Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote should not be allowed to pass without a cordial tribute to the memory of a man who has done excellent service to the public during a long period of years. When he retired from the Corporation last November it was recognized that no one who had ever been a member of that body had more honestly fulfilled the functions of citizenship. He was a hard worker, he had excellent common sense, and he never forget that though criticism is valuable in municipal affairs, it is not by criticism alone that the business of a great Corporation is carried on. As Sheriff, as Member of the Corporation, and as Chairman of that body, he served the city faithfully and well, and no man has passed away with a more general recognition from Europeans as well as from his own countrymen, of his honesty and good sense, and earnest desire to be of use in his day and generation.

THIS is Dr. Grace's testimony to Lord Harris—one great cricketer's tribute to another : "He has proved himself to be a distinguished cricketer and a distinguished politician, an upright, true-hearted English gentleman, and the best of friends. No one has had the game more at heart or done more for it ; and every cricketer in England felt it had lost one of its greatest supporters when, in taking farewell of the County Cricket Council at Lord's in December, 1889, he said : 'My cricket book is closed, but it contains nothing but the pleasantest of recollections.'"

LITTLE that is calculated to elucidate the shocking fatality at the Rajabai Tower on Saturday has as yet come to light. The police have examined the whole of the persons who were in the Tower at the time of the accident, and all appear to be able to account for their movements satisfactorily.

MR. MAHOMED AHMED, the son of Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk, Revenue Secretary for Hyderabad, was married in England on the 18th inst. to an English lady, Miss Charlotte Fitch, of Surbiton, Surrey. Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, who has been in England for six years studying for a legal profession, passed his final examination for the bar last November.

THE execution of Buchoo Hajee Abdulla, who was sentenced to be hanged for causing the deaths of five persons, in Kambeker Street, by the administration of strychnia in their food, has been fixed for Wednesday, the 13th May next.

THE *Illustrated London News* gives the following list of wills proved, with the amount of the personality in each case :—The will of Major James Atkinson, formerly 3rd Ben. West Surrey Regiment, late of 20, Cleveland-square, and of 10, Waterloo-Crescent, Dover, £130,000 ; of the Marchese Vincenzo Burgeja, C.M.G., Knight Commander of the Holy Sepulchre, and "a marquis, owing to the munificence of His Holiness Leo XIII." late of Valetta, Malta, £76,000 ; of Mr. Lawrence Robert Hall, late of Foxcott, Bucks, £76,608 ; of Mrs. Jane Entwistle, formerly of High Grove, Reading, and late of 33, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, £68,000 ; of Mr. Edward Futvoye, late of Merrow, Wimborne-road, Bournemouth, £53,000.

THE finances of the Indian National Congress movement are anything but satisfactory, for, though the Bengalis are enthusiastic supporters of the movement, they will not put their hands in their pockets, and so serious have affairs become that it has been found necessary to appeal to England for aid. With that object (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) Mr. A. O. Hume, who has been indefatigable as the leader of the movement, had just come to England.

MR. PRITCHARD, Member

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEATH OF COUNT VON MOLTKE.

BERLIN, APRIL 26.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor William has sent a message of condolence to the relatives of Count Von Moltke, in which he says that the German Empire has suffered a greater loss by the death of Count Von Moltke than if it had lost a whole army corps.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON COUNT MOLTKE'S DEATH.

PARIS, APRIL 26.

The French Press comment upon the death of Field Marshal Von Moltke in an unforgiving spirit.

ANTI-PROTECTION MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

A great public movement has been started in France to protest against the extreme Protectionist views held by the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

Meetings have been held in Paris [illegible] the leading centres, at which resolutions were adopted demanding a return to commercial treaties with other countries.

THE BOER TREK TO MASHONALAND.

CAPETOWN, APRIL 26.

Mr. Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal Republic, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the subjects of the Transvaal from taking any part in the proposed Boer Trek to Mashonaland. He enjoins the strictest vigilance upon the officials of the Republic to prevent such a movement.

DESPATCH OF PORTUGUESE TROOPS TO BEIRA.

DURBAN, APRIL 26.

Intelligence has been received here that all the European Portuguese troops at Mozambique have been sent to Beira.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL

LONDON, APRIL 27.

It is considered probable that the British Government will agree to an extension of the *modus vivendi* with Portugal for another month.

DESTRUCTION OF ANOTHER CHILIAN IRONCLAD.

NEW YORK, APRIL 27.

Advices received here to-day state that the Chilian Insurgent Ironclad Huascar has been sunk by a torpedo.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

The Kohima Column advanced eight miles on Monday morning to within one mile of Kairong. The advance guard met the Manipur scouts, and exchanged shots. The General ordered up two guns of No. 8 Mountain Battery, as the neighbouring thana was reported to be stockaded. The enemy evacuated the stockade as soon as fired on. Traces of Mr. Melville were found in it, and it was burnt. This is now regretted, as the rains have broken out, and hutting is scarce on the route. General Collett sent an ultimatum to the Maharajah on Saturday. One hundred prisoners are still held at Manipur. It was reported that the Maharajah had sent the General a letter, which, however, had not been received. Heavy rain fell on Saturday, and the camp at Kairong, which was reached on Saturday night, is a great pool of water. Kaitambi was reached on Sunday. The enemy had made great preparations for its defence, having constructed two stockades with earthwork, and placed bamboo spikes round the walls. The ultimatum from General Collett to the Maharajah had, however, arrived here the previous night, and that apparently disconcerted the Manipuris, who evacuated the position and retired on Manipur, which is reported to be strongly defended. Operations there are being directed by the Jubraj and the Senapati in person. The three columns expect to be before Manipur to-day.

BOLTED AT FIRST SIGHT.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 27.

The Kohima Column arrived at Kaithalemahi on the 25th, having beautiful weather, which was especially welcome, as rain fell all the previous days during the march, and when the men bivouacked, their camping ground was more like a swamp than anything else. Yesterday the first body of the armed Manipuris were seen. They bolted as soon as they observed the advanced guard, which sent a few volleys after them. The advance was strengthened and moved forward in an extended order, until the Myaung Khang thana was sighted, in which a number of Manipuris were seen, who bolted at once pell-mell up the valley. A letter was found on the road addressed to Bhundal Sing, Subedar in the Military Police Battalion, who was well known to the Manipuri authorities. It was from Indra Sing, a Manipuri official, who stated that he was at Myaung Khang, and had a letter from the Raja for General Collett. Messengers were immediately sent forward by the General, but they failed to find the writer. The village of Takin, where Mr. Melville and Signaller O'Brien were killed, was found deserted in the afternoon, and burned to the ground. Several articles belonging to Mr. Melville were found in the houses. Search also was made for Mr. Melville's body, but without success. On the 25th General Collett sent an ultimatum to the Raja at Manipur by Mohan Sing, in which the Raja was ordered to send the prisoners in his hands to Sengmai, and to give himself up at the same place on the 27th. In the event of his doing this he was told he would be placed upon his trial, but no promise was given that his life would be spared. His surrender, in fact, was to be unconditional. He is held responsible for the safety of the prisoners, and if they were killed, his life would be forfeited. On the arrival of Mohan Sing at the Kaithalimahi thana, the Manipuri Subedar, who had three hundred men, said he had no intention of fighting, but wished to know if he might stay until he could get orders from the Regent. He was told the strength of the approaching column, and thereupon withdrew with his force during the night. The column, as before stated, arrived at this place on the 25th, and found two new stockades erected, commanding the approach to the plain. A large quantity of supplies, including some provisions for Mr. Quinton's party, was discovered. Three Manipuris, who came in from Sengmai, made submission, and stated that Sengmai was undefended, the garrison having fled.

MANIPUR DEFENCES DOUBTFUL.

The Regent and the Senapati were in the palace, and the camp from Cachar could be seen on the hill above Bishenpur. It is stated that preparations are being made for defending Manipur, but little credence is given to the rumour. The column were to march to Sengmai on the 26th, whence General Collett intended to send in another demand for the surrender of the prisoners, but not delay his advance in any case. The column therefore should have reached Manipur about noon to-day, by which hour the Tammu and Cachar forces will also have closed upon the city. It is now denied that any Senapatti was killed by Lieutenant Grant. The health of the troops is good, in spite of severe exposure. Lieut. Nicholson and Private Miller, of the Cornwall Infantry, died of sunstroke on the march between Endawgyi and Mansi. Mr. George Henry Barnard, Assistant Commissioner, died on the 25th at Kata. The Kachin village of Palongtong was surprised by Major Smythe, commanding the Handson Column, on the 20th. Three Kachins were killed. The column also surprised several other villages.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

The Bengal Government publish the following information received from the General Officer Commanding Assam District, to-day:—The Kohima Column arrived at Kaitemabi on the 25th. Stockade and out-works were constructed thereon, but the garrison had disappeared on the arrival of our troops. Sengmai has sent in his submission, and promises supplies. Our advance guards had a few shots fired at them on the previous day on approaching Myongkhong. The health of the troops is very good. Weather is rainy and trying for the men on bivouac. Bungalows have been burnt, but some sheds give shelter for a few.

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

The Manipur troops have arrived within sight of Imphal. The Senapati and another official have fled to the hills in the north-east, and a letter was received from the grandson of the Regent saying that no opposition will be offered to the expedition. Serious explosions have been heard. It is believed that the palace and other places have been blown up.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 27.

Sir Oliver St John officiates for Sir Robert Sandeman in Beluchistan, Sir L. Prendergast taking Sir Oliver St. John's place as Resident at Mysore.

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS.

Eleven of the convicts that escaped from the train going down the country the other day, are still at large. It seems more convicts were sent than originally intended, and the guard was not duly strengthened.

THE COMING MONSOON.

The Rev. A. W. Hyde, writing from Kyelang, on the first week of this month, reports that the winter has been unusually early and very severe. The snow has never melted, and is still lying on the ground to a depth of four feet, as much as that having fallen since the middle of March. According to the theory never yet controverted by the late Meteorological Reporter, Mr. Blanford, this condition of things does not look very promising for this year's monsoon up-country, which is likely to be exceedingly late as the character of the monsoon depends considerably on the amount of snow that falls in the inner and trans-Himalayan regions.

THE MADRAS SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 27.

The case in which a Madras chetty was tried for the fourth time at the Sessions, in consequence of the juries not agreeing, ended to-day in the accused being discharged, there being eight jurymen in his favour against one for the verdict of guilty. Mr. Norton defended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 25.

The P and O Co's steamer Arcadia arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet (extra) left here for Bombay on the afternoon of the 25th instant

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 8th instant, arrived at Hongkong this morning, the 27th idem.

COLOMBO, APRIL 27.

Mail steamer Ravenna, from Bombay, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 26.

10 p.m.	80·8

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	84·9
2 p.m.	86·4
4 p.m.	85·7

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be sent to Tacua, Arica, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams can now be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar on the noon of Thursday, 30th April.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 10.

It has been a dull week at home and abroad. Foreign politics have not been made lively even by the report that the Triple Alliance has been renewed, still less by the announcement that the report is premature. The Alliance comes to an end in 1892, and the Italians, though they desire that no one should doubt their willingness to renew the compact with their neighbours when the time comes, have to deal with two uncertain quantities before they definitely commit themselves for the future. There is still the financial problem, which is a sore embarrassment to the Marquis di Rudini, and will probably prove his ruin, and pave the way for the return of the indispensable Signor Crispi to power. Then there is the uncertainty of English party politics, which, as you can see in a minute, ties the hands of Italian statesmen almost as much as the difficulties of their own finance. Mr. Gladstone—or at all events "*Ouidanos*"—does not believe in the Alliance, thinks it is of no advantage to Italy, and proves by the help of simple addition and simple subtraction that Italy does not put herself on the side of the biggest battalions in choosing Austria and Germany for her allies against France and Russia. If Mr. Gladstone came into power all hope of getting England to consent, either tacitly or formally, to the continuation of the *sub rosa* understanding that a British fleet shall keep the French navy at a respectful distance from the Italian Coast would disappear. So you see that we find it hard here to accept the story of the *Daily News* that the renewal of the Triple Alliance is an accomplished fact. The *Times* only keeps on safe ground, and really tells us nothing, when it says that the Alliance, when it is renewed, will remain strictly defensive, and that the three contracting Powers guarantee to one another the retention of the territory now possessed by each separately in Europe. Any schoolboy—as Macaulay would have said, if the schoolboys of his time had been politicians—must know that the Triple Alliance is a proclamation of the sanctity of the *status quo*. As to the express exclusion of the colonial possessions of each Power from the operations of the Treaty—well, what else could we expect when one of them has not enough colonial territory to bury a sparrow in?

There has been one more plot against the Czar, but that has not excited us greatly, nor has the announcement of the *Pester Lloyd* that according to the information that reaches it from semi-official sources in Berlin, the European situation is beginning to be regarded as of a threatening character. The *North German Gazette*, which should know as much about the real state of affairs as the Buda-Pesth paper, bids us banish our fears. "Wherever," says the Berlin semi official writer, "we turn our eyes in our part of the world, we find a state of things as peaceful and satisfactory as can be expected. And even where causes of friction exist, as they cannot but do in a world where hundreds and thousands of conflicting interests touch one another, there is, nevertheless, the firm conviction that the pacific means of diplomacy will ultimately succeed in smoothing over the prevailing difference." The journal adds that it agrees with Sir James Fergusson that a survey of the general situation justifies the hope that peace is permanently secured, and that, under existing circumstances, the whole strength of nations should be devoted to economic development and culture. We all hope that the ex-Governor of Bombay may be right; certainly it is not the fashion for the moment to take any other view than his, and foreign politics, therefore, being free from alarm, are wanting in interest.

Mr. Baring's death and the vacancy in Mid-Oxfordshire through the appointment of Mr. Maclean—not your Maclean—to that comfortable sinecure, a Mastership in Lunacy, give us two bye-elections to look forward to. That in the City of London can end only in one way. The Conservatives are sure to win, even if a Threadneedle Street beadle should be their candidate. But the Party are not likely to be so hard put to it as that. Candidates can be had in abundance for what is pretty certain to be an uncontested seat. Sir Reginald Harrison, grocer and ex-Lord Mayor, is named as a likely candidate. So is Mr. Cohen, brother of the late Mr. Lionel Cohen, who sat for North Paddington, was one of the Royal Commissioners on the Silver Question, and once wrote a letter about the financing of Indian railways, which, I remember, was freely criticised in your columns. At the moment of writing no one has received the party nomination, though I hear that Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, a well-known city man, who has taken more than kindly to bi-metallism, is being also thought of by the party leaders. Mid-Oxfordshire comprises the old borough of Woodstock, in representing which Lord Randolph Churchill earned for himself the much too frivolous schriquet of member for Woodcock. There will be a contest here, and it will be interesting, for parties are pretty evenly balanced in the constituency.

The contest in North Sligo has ended, as every one thought it would, in a Parnellite defeat. But it was expected that the anti-Parnellite party would have had a much larger majority. Mr. Gladstone will find confirmation of the statement which so terribly distressed Sir Frederick Milner last week in the fact that about 500—that is to say one-fifth of Mr. Parnell's supporters—were Tories and Orangemen. This is not an invention of the enemy, for a Dublin Tory paper mentions the fact, mildly excusing it, however, by the suggestion that it was the unseemly conduct of the Roman Catholic clergy which did much to provoke it. The "unseemliness" of the clergy, so far as I can make out, consisted in their organising themselves on the side opposed to Mr. Parnell. The result of the election, though the Parnellites pretend that it is better than they expected, and is almost a moral victory for them, certainly contradicts the strange stories that have lately come from Rome and elsewhere that the return of Mr. Parnell to power is looked upon as a certainty. The only thing that is certain in the situation in Ireland at present is that Mr. Parnell continues to be quite strong enough to neutralise the best efforts of the other section of the Irish party. He is still far from regaining power, but he is quite strong enough to prevent his rival getting it.

It seems to be a settled thing that for the present at all events Earl Spencer will succeed Earl Granville in the leadership of the House of Lords. Naturally enough the arrangement is looked upon merely as a substitute for something better. No one denies Lord Spencer's common sense, his high character, and his strong Liberal convictions. But then Lord Spencer is a dull man, and for a dull man to come after the cheery and bantering old nobleman who has tried to lead the party in the gilded chamber for so long, is a mistake. But I believe it cannot be helped. If Lord Spencer is dull, Lord Kimberley is not bright; and for Lord Ripon—well, with all his excellent qualities, which you in India at all events are quite able to appreciate, no one seems to have thought it worth while to consider what sort of a leader he would make. There is really only one man in the House of Lords who can effectively perform the function of leadership, and that is Lord Rosebery. When he is on his feet, the Liberal Peers forget their numerical insignificance, and feel that there is no danger lest Lord Salisbury should have it all his own way. It is not likely that Lord Rosebery will be long before he responds to the wishes of this party, and fills the place which is his by right of service and capacity.

The conventional view of Lord Granville as a Foreign Secretary was that he was a weak, yielding, and indecisive statesman. He allowed the Russians, according to this view, to do as they liked with the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty at Paris, and was quite content to pass over their flagrant violation of an international compact, in consideration of their signing a declaration that they would not do such a thing again without permission. "Amicus," whom the *Times* honours with big type, does his best to show that the conventional and partisan view of the matter did Lord Granville an injustice. His argument runs thus:—By the Convention of 1856 the Sultan understood that while Turkey was at peace no foreign ship of war should be admitted into the Dardanelles Straits. At the same time Russia and Turkey agreed to limit their naval forces in the Black Sea to ten small vessels each. Thus a strict equality of force in the Black Sea was secured between the two Powers. But until war had actually broken out between them, Turkey was precluded from allowing the war-ships of her allies to enter the Black Sea. What took place at the Conference of London in 1871, was as follows:—In the first place, Russia, along with the other Powers, signed a protocol, on January 17, recognizing "that it is an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the contracting Powers, by means of an amicable arrangement." The provisions of 1856 affecting the Black Sea were then abrogated and replaced by an article maintaining the principle of the closing of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, established by the separate Convention of March 30, 1856; but power was expressly given to the Sultan "to open the said Straits in time of peace to the vessels of war of friendly and allied Powers, in case the Sublime Porte should judge it necessary, in order to secure the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856." The net result of Lord Granville's diplomacy, therefore, was, first, to compel Russia formally to sign a renunciation of her claim to tear up the Black Sea clauses, and, secondly, to give the command of the Black Sea to Turkey. This latter object was secured by the provision that while both Powers were free to place any number of ships they thought proper on that sea, Russia could only do so by building them, with great difficulty and at great expense, in her own Black Sea ports; whereas Turkey, with the aid of her foreign bondholders, had at her command the resources of all the shipyards of the world. Ships so acquired she could pour into the Black Sea to any extent she pleased, to say nothing of her permanent war navy lying close at hand in the Bosphorus. Such is the defence which "Amicus" offers. It is fair to the dead statesman that this view of an episode in his career which has been commented on more freely than any other should be made known.

The Labour Convention is complete, not excluding one name, which had to be submitted from the Irish side of the House. The *St. James's Gazette* takes delight in speaking of the candidate whom Mr. Justice McCarthy had the "impudent folly" to propose, as a convicted felon. It is scarcely accurate of course to taunt the anti-Parnellites for having chosen Michael Davitt to represent their "constitutionalism." They might, however, have alighted upon a more suitable man within or near to their own ranks. Mr. Davitt has strong opinions of his own on labour questions, and he would more suitably serve as a witness than as a commissioner. He will probably be in frequent disagreement with his colleagues. But he would be able to tell the Commissioners a good deal that is worth knowing, and that the Commissioner could listen to with profit, without troubling themselves much with the recollection that he is a convicted felon. It is looked upon as rather absurd that the anti-Parnellite members should sulk because their nominee has not been accepted. Government, I am told, would have been delighted if Mr. MacCarthy had suggested his own name. He is a man who usually takes a very reasonable view of things, and being a journalist, I suppose I must say he is more often able to see both sides of a question than the rest of us. Nothing is known of the Irishman whom Government have nominated in default of Mr. Davitt, except that he is the Secretary of the Irish National Labour Federation. Some disappointment is felt at Mr. Morley's inability to accept a seat on the Commission. But the test is looked upon as on the whole a very fair one. Sir John Gorst, Conservative as he is, is now hailed as a very advanced man indeed on social questions. There is a remarkable table in the *Pall Mall* this week of the points in a programme of social reform which Sir John Gorst and Mr. Mundella have put together. Sir John Gorst's own contributions are projects for securing greater safety at sea, complete freedom of combination, Sunday rest, boards of conciliation, a more effective liability on the part of employers in respect of compensation for injury to their workmen, the restriction of pauper immigration, and pensions for old workmen. Besides this there are a number of proposals which have emanated from Mr. Mundella as well as from Sir John Gorst. The truth is that in many respects you have a thorough-going Radical for Under-Secretary of State for India, and it is doubtful if the labour interest will be represented more effectively by the cotton spinner, the railway servant, and the trades unionist who will figure upon the Commission than by the Conservative Member for Chatham.

Mr. T. P. Barnum, the "Prince of Showmen" and "Prince of Humbugs" as he was usually known, died this week after having for more than half a century catered for the amusement of the public in all manner of ways. In search of objects for his "Greatest Show on Earth" he had travelled from "Camberwell to far Cashmere" though in his remarkable career he had indeed been everything by turns—a preacher, a politician, a member of the Connecticut Legislature, a leader of the temperance party in America, a clock company director, a lecturer, a paste and blacking maker, confectioner, journalist, farmer, and tavern-keeper—these are only some of the avocations he followed. In none of them, however, did he enjoy any measure of success. It was in the show business, which, if we are to believe Artemus Ward, is a profession which calls for "Nary princerple," that Mr. Barnum was solely successful. He was twenty-four years of age when he first hit upon the happy idea of the show business. An old negress who either fancied she had been George Washington's nurse or was led to believe so, was bought by Barnum, and having got people interested in her by the despatch of innumerable paragraphs to the papers, he travelled through the States and made a heap of money before the venerable negress died after a few months. After various reverses he became proprietor of Scudden's American Museum in New York, to which he added a woolly horse, a white negress, and a Japanese mermaid, which a large fish and a small monkey combined to form. But Charles S. Stratton of Bridgeport, whom Barnum made known to the world as "General Tom Thumb," really brought Barnum to the front, and then Jenny Lind, Grizzly Adams, Lavinia Warren, the white whales from the St. Lawrence, helped to fill his pockets. The purchase of Jumbo made his name a household word in England. He had completed his eightieth year in sound health, and had followed his business without intermission until he was laid low by the illness which has proved fatal.

There is an abundance of stories afloat about the great T. P. Barnum. The *Times*, whose leading articles are now sometimes frivolous even to friskiness, tells a story in its leading columns which shows how equal to the occasion Barnum could be. "Well, Mr. Barnum," said an Illustrious Personage to him at the Agricultural Hall, as the Household Troops went by in a musical ride, 'would you not like to run the Life Guards in "the States?"' "Sir," he answered, "I have 'no desire to run the Life Guards,; but I will give good terms to be allowed to run your Royal Highness." Stories, however, of things said to and by Illustrious Personages must always be taken cautiously.

A remarkable men though by no mean a remarkable politician, has passed away in Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, for many years the Member for Whitehaven. The old Cumberland town was a pocket borough, when pocket boroughs existed, of the Lowther family, and Lowther Castle even in these degenerate times has always had a good deal to say in the nomination of the Member for Whitehaven. However we no more thought of Mr. Cavendish Bentinck as a politician than we did of the late Mr. Beresford Hope, whom in taste, temperament, and pursuits he closely resembled. He was one of the founders of the Ecclesiological Society. But for all that he was anything but wedded to Gothic architecture, and he has left on record I believe some severe criticisms of that style of building from a constructive point of view. He had a large fortune of which he made free use in getting together all kinds of beautiful objects. Those who knew him best marvelled most that political life should have any attraction for such a man.

THE German expedition into the interior of the Camerons, under Dr. Zintzraff, is reported to have met with a very serious reverse, four of the Europeans and 170 natives under him having been killed.

THE LIGHT BRIGADE RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In May of last year we, as the Committee of the above Fund, issued an appeal to the public for funds to enable us to assist the distressed survivors of the Light Cavalry Brigade at the Battle of Balaclava. In response to that appeal we have received a total sum of £6,753 1s. 4d.

When the fund was instituted it was believed that the number of destitute survivors of the Light Brigade did not greatly exceed twenty. But we speedily discovered that the number who would seek aid from us would be very much larger. As a matter of fact, we have received applications for assistance from over a hundred genuine survivors from the famous charge; and, though only a small proportion of these applicants are in an extreme condition of destitution, a considerable number can be described as in distress, and may be considered to have legitimate claims on a charitable fund instituted generally for the benefit of this body of old soldiers. We have not therefore felt justified in confining ourselves to the cases of those men who are in extreme poverty, but have also endeavoured to give some relief to others. As a preliminary step, we divided the applicants into classes, according to their relative poverty, and due with a regard to their age, character, and necessities. The task of inquiring into the circumstances of so many men, scattered over the country, was one involving a good deal of labour. We have to acknowledge the assistance we have received from the War Office, from parish officials, and from various charitable organizations, as well as from some survivors of the Light Brigade holding good positions, who gave us much valuable information concerning their former comrades. One of these, Lieutenant J. W. Wightman, late of the 17th Lancers, has been closely associated with this committee, and has taken an active part in the work of distributing he'p.

As the result of our inquiries and investigations, we divided the Fund into two portions. About one-half of the money has been expended in making grants of from £10 to £60 to survivors. These grants have been either paid directly to the men themselves, or they have been placed in the hands of ministers, county court judges, and other responsible persons, who have kindly consented to take charge of the money and to pay it over to the various individual survivors by instalments. The payments were made according to the system of classification we had adopted. Those survivors who were in receipt of Government pensions or allowances exceeding 1s. a day were not considered eligible, even if they were "distressed," for a grant of more than £15. Survivors, who were in a condition of poverty, but who were not precluded by age and infirmity from earning their own living, were awarded £30. The largest grants—those of £60—were reserved for unpensioned men, who seemed disabled from obtaining employment, owing to ill-health or advanced years.

It is proposed to ask the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund to dispose of the balance of the Fund according to an actuarial calculation, in the payment of pensions of a few shillings a week to a certain number of the oldest and most destitute of the men. As the members of the first batch of annuitants die, their places will be filled by other *bona fide* survivors of the Light Brigade who are not in receipt of a pension from the Crown.

We believe that this is the most satisfactory arrangement that could be made with the comparatively limited funds at our command. We regret that we have not been in a position to place the whole body of survivors beyond the reach of want; but we have attempted to make a small permanent provision for some of the most indigent and infirm, while giving the opportunity of making a fresh start in life to a considerable number of others.

We have been compelled to classify as "hopeless" the cases of a few men whose misfortunes are mainly due to confirmed drunkenness or other faults. When we have found such men in the workhouse we have felt that it would be useless to remove them, or to entrust them with a sum of money, and we have confined ourselves to making arrangements for providing them with some small luxuries. We have found, to our regret, that a certain number of the men are not likely to be permanently assisted, or induced to desist from reliance on public and private charity, by any efforts that can be made. On the other hand, we are glad to know that the great majority of the Light Brigade survivors are an eminently self-respecting and honourable body of men, whose hard struggle against poverty it has been a pleasure in some measure to alleviate.

We have to thank the Corporation of London, the members of the Stock Exchange, the directors of the Empire Palace (Limited), the citizens of Melbourne, Victoria, the proprietors and readers of the Calcutta *Englishman*, the Madras *Mail*, the Lahore *Civil and Military Gazette*, and other Indian newspapers, the proprietors of *Answers*, and the general public at home and in the colonies, for the liberality with which they have supported our efforts. We forward herewith the list of subscriptions and cash account audited to December 13, 1890, with the certificate of Messrs. Gane, Jackson, and Jefferys, Chartered Accountants, 53, Coleman-street, E.C., who have kindly given their services gratuitously as honorary auditors to the Fund.—We are, &c.,

HARTINGTON.
WOLSELEY.
W. T. MARRIOTT.
REDVERS BULLER.
RALPH THOMPSON.
GEORGE W. HIGGINSON.
ALBERT K. ROLLIT.
F. G. RAVENHILL.
F. FAITHFULL BEGG.
SIDNEY J. LOW.

20, Cockspur-street, Charing-Cross, April 2, 1891.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE KALBADEVIE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

DR. THOMAS BLANEY presided at the annual prize-distribution of the above school, which took place yesterday evening at Madhav Bagh; and Lady Thompson distributed prizes to the successful girls of the school. The spacious hall of the Madhav Bagh was crowded by members of different communities. Amongst those present were Dr., Mrs. and Miss Kawasjee Hormusjee; Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, Dinshaw Edaljee Vatcha, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Gokuldas Kandas Parakh, Bhagvandass Narotamdass, N. B. Ranina, Jugmohandass Vadravandass, Motilal Dulpatram Rao Saheb Dalpatram Paranjivandass, Rao Saheb Manecklal Govardhandass; Drs. C. E. Dadachanjee, Chimanlol Govardhandas, &c. There were also several European, Parsee and Hindu ladies present. The proceedings commenced by the girls singing some Gujerati songs. The school was established in the year 1878, and there are now one male and three female teachers in the school. The number of pupils in the school has fallen from 166 to 113, the decrease being due to the fact that a new girls' school has been opened in the same locality, where free education is given to the pupils. Many Bhattia girls have therefore joined the new school.

Lady Thompson having distributed the prizes, Dr. Blaney said that the school had been transferred from Government to the Municipality three years ago, but the annual gatherings of the school were as old as the school itself, namely 13 years. The school committee had contributed something towards the prize fund. The contributions were made by the liberality of private persons, and the committee could not be expected to give much in the way of grants for such purposes. But there was no limit to the liberality of private persons and therefore he hoped that the liberal aid which private Hindu gentlemen had given to the school in past years, would be continued and would be very much increased. He was sure that if the necessities of schools like this could be supplied by the Hindu public in the right and proper way, their liberality would be appreciated. He had noticed for years past that contributions of thousands and thousands of rupees were given to the University for the purpose of higher education, while not a single man had given anything in connection with primary education. He (Dr. Blaney) would ask all the lovers of education, whether education began at the bottom, whether it began at the middle, or whether it began at the top. The primary schools deserved the encouragement which they were getting, but the girls' schools deserved it ten times more; and he was surprised that not a single gentleman had made any contribution towards primary education. If they would give money to the school committee they would soon find the advantages which would be derived from it. He knew well the Hindu girls, and he would say that they were as capable of receiving higher education as any girls that he knew. There was one melancholy feature in the report, and that was parents taking away their girls from school when their mental capacities were at the maximum. He knew that there were many fully grown-up girls who were willing to learn English after having passed the Gujerati sixth standard, and if any English school would be formed for them, he (Dr. Blaney) was sure that the committee would give the greatest support to the movement (applause).

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee proposed a vote of thanks to Lady Thompson and Dr. Thomas Blaney. The proposition was seconded by Mr. D. E. Vatcha, and carried with acclamation

The proceedings terminated by the girls singing the national anthem.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER FATALITY.

PERSONAL STATEMENTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that for the past forty-eight hours the police authorities have been straining every nerve to elucidate the mystery that enshrouds the terrible calamity that occurred at the University Clock Tower on Saturday, they are not prepared as yet to say actually whether the two unfortunate Parsee ladies, Buchoobai and Pherozbai, were the victims of foul play, or that they met with a set of accidental circumstances that brought about their death, or that they deliberately hurled themselves from the parapet of the Tower. What evidence there is forthcoming, however, it is some satisfaction to state goes some way to disprove the theory that a horrible crime has been committed, or if such is the case it has been done with unusual cunning and daring. How it is possible, as was at first surmised, that the girls could have been attacked and been thrown over a parapet three feet ten inches in height, or that they voluntarily leaped over to escape from the hands of some one who had attempted to outrage them, without attracting the attention by cries of the five other persons who were on the floor above the clock at the same time as they must have gone over, it is impossible to understand. In the first place, it is held to be unlikely that the five persons who were on the landing could have conspired to do the girls harm, because three of the party were not only absolute strangers to the other two, but of different creed and from different parts of India, and most of them strangers to Bombay. As will be seen from the statements that we publish below, one is a man of over sixty years of age, another over forty-five, two are boys, and the other one a young man. Altogether, they were as unlikely a set of persons as it was possible to find to interfere with any young ladies in a public place in broad daylight, or in any other place or at any other time. The probabilities of there being any other person on the landing at the time are remote, for the instant the terrible calamity occurred every one was prevented from leaving the Tower and a strict search was made. But supposing there had been, how it could have happened that no cries for assistance were heard, is difficult to believe. Of course, it is only a conjecture that Buchoobai and Pherozbai did actually fall from the top landing, as there are several others below. The assumption that they did so is based on the fact that they were seen to go on to the landing, were spoken to there by one of the peons, and that if they had descended they must almost inevitably have been seen. Everything, therefore, goes to prove that it was from the top stage that the girls fell. It was quite possible for them to escape the attention of the other persons who were on the landing at the same time as themselves, for beyond the fact that the four sides of the Tower are accessible to visitors, the irregular formation of the dome prevents any one looking from one end of a stretch of the verandah to the other. Although the parapet is three feet ten inches high, there are on this landing two wooden tressels, each about two feet high, such as are used by joiners to rest wood on whilst sawing, and with the aid of those it is quite easy to mount the parapet. One of these tressels stands at the west corner of the Tower and the other at the north, where the tragedy must have taken place. Up to the present the police have nothing that in the least way goes to prove that there was any likely motive, such as a disagreement with relations, or trouble of any kind, that would lead the girls to deliberately mount the parapet and court such a terrible death. As to its being an accident, there is again in that theory much that is apparently difficult to understand. There are cases where persons after ascending to great heights have been known to become the victims of an irresistible infatuation to hurl themselves to the ground, and to speculate with terrible and insane earnestness on the sensations that are caused by the rapid flight through air, the sickening thud, the shattered, bleeding body, and the horror and consternation of those who behold the scene. Such speculations have played upon the minds of some until they could not resist the temptation. The monument in London has been the scene of many such tragedies, and the Clifton Suspension Bridge near Bristol has had to be watched for would-be suicides. People of that class, however, are as a rule totally different in every respect from the unfortunate Parsees who fell from the Rajabai Tower. With regard to the marks that were found on the two girls' bodies, and which were at first presumed to be evidence of some attempt to harm them, they have been in a measure accounted for. Both girls wore sets of silver studs or buttons, and those have been crushed in such a manner as would have been likely to cause bruises on the body not unlike finger-marks. One of the girls also wore glass bangles, which were shattered, and she appears to have fallen on the pieces in such a manner as to account for the marks on the lower portions of her body. The clothing of Buchoobai was found to be in order and the tapes at the waist tied in loops. The strings of one of the garments of Pherozbai were found to be cut almost through, only being connected by a single thread, but it is assumed that that was done by the telephone wire which she struck in her descent. The same thing happened to the silver buttons of Pherozbai, which were fastened on to a piece of string, this also being cut through. These facts, the police consider go far to prove that the injuries that were at first considered suspicious, arise from natural results and not from foul play. Inspector Stanford, who arrived at ten minutes past four, thoroughly examined the Tower and those who were there at the time, and what he saw then has not led him to consider there were any circumstances of a suspicious character. He closely scrutinied the platforms, and examined the clothes of those present, but nothing whatever could be discovered. These are the circumstances so far as the police have been able to ascertain, but it is evident that there yet must be much careful examination before the matter is thoroughly and fully explained. No one is in custody in connection with the fatality.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Superintendent MacDermott, A Division, has submitted the following official report regarding the occurrence:—

On Saturday afternoon, between 2-30 and 3 o'clock, two Parsee ladies named respectively Bachoobai, aged 20 years, and Pherozbai, aged 16 years, both married women, residing at Frere Road, left home together, stating that they were going to visit a female relative at Dhobie Talao. This they did not do, but went to the University Tower, and there under the porch, meeting a man, named Dowlutta Luximon, who has been employed in the Accountant-General's office for more than thirty years, asked him to allow them to go up the Tower. Dowlutta at once informed the young ladies that he did not belong to the University, and referred them to the University havildar, named Atmaram Babajee, who was standing close by. They then went up to and asked the havildar, Atmaram, to allow them to go up. The havildar at once complied with their request. As the young ladies did not know the way up, they requested the havildar to show them the way to the top landing. Just as the havildar was about to take them up, the Accountant-General's peon said, "Three of my friends have already gone up by the spiral staircase; I will accompany you." The University havildar, the Accountant-General's peon, accompanied by the two Parsee ladies, then went up the main staircase to the library. Here the havildar opened the library door, which leads into the Tower, and which is immediately next to the library door. Before entering the Tower, Pherozbai, the younger of the two ladies, handed two two-anna pieces to the Accountant-General's peon, and requested him to give them to the University havildar. This he did in the presence of the ladies, and at the same time requested him to show him the clock machinery, as he said he was anxious to show it to his three friends, who had already gone up the Tower, two of whom he observed were strangers in Bombay. The two ladies then entered the Tower, followed by the peon, while the havildar retraced his steps in order to obtain the key of the clock-room from Messrs. Lund and Blockley's man, who usually keeps this key as well as the key of the door which leads into the Tower from the porch. The havildar having obtained the keys, returned through the library, and went up to the highest landing of the Tower, where he found the Accountant-General's sepoy with his three friends, the two Parsee ladies, a Parsee about 20 years of age, with a Parsee girl aged about nine or ten years, and two or three Hindoos. The havildar then informed the peon that he had brought the key, and asked him to bring his friends with him to see the machinery in the clock-room. The peon thereupon asked him if the two Parsee ladies were also coming down to see the machinery. The havildar then went round to the north side of the Tower where the Parsee ladies were standing

and returning immediately, stated that they told him that they would not come just then. The peon, his three friends, the Parsee and the girl, and the two or three Hindus, followed by the havildar, came down to the clock-room, having left the two Parsee ladies on the top of the landing. The havildar then opened the door, and having shown them the machinery inside, brought them down on to the balcony on the second landing, where they remained a few minutes looking at the clock. On reaching the ground shortly after, they saw two females being carried under the porch, and on going over and looking at them, they at once recognised them as the two Parsee ladies they had left on the highest landing of the Tower. There is no one in custody. A further report will be submitted to-morrow morning.

The following depositions were taken down by Superintendent McDermott on Sunday evening last :—

Narayen Babajee said : I was in the University Library office, on the ground floor, on Saturday last, till about 3-15 p.m. I was making up my accounts. I heard from peon Bhioka that some "gurbar" (confused noise) was going on—somebody saying "Father, father." I was much afraid. I felt giddy at the time. I told the peon to shut the office. I left by the window.

Dadabhoy Pestonjee Ghariwalla said : I am a shigram driver, and reside at Khetwady 8th Lane. Yesterday about 3-15 p.m. I drove a Parsee gentleman and a lady from Khetwady 7th Lane to the High Court. The Parsee went upstairs, leaving the lady in my carriage. I kept my carriage in Mayo Road, near the well, in front of the High Court. About a quarter to 4 p.m. I heard a noise of some one having fallen from a height. About two or three minutes after, I heard a second noise of some one having fallen from a height. I then saw a Hindu boy running calling out "Sepoy, sepoy." I was then on my coach-box, and I asked him what was the matter. He replied that two Parsee women had fallen from the Tower. I left my carriage and ran towards the place. I was the first on the spot. I found two Parsee women lying dead close to the porch of the University Tower. They were lying in pools of blood. One woman had her clothes all right; the other had her "sarree" open, and her under-clothing had fallen down. I dragged one of the bodies under the porch. Just then this police sepoy (No. 516 A) came there, followed shortly after by this havildar (No. 626), Yacoob Shumsoodin. The havildar asked me what was the matter. I told him I did not know, but that on hearing the noise I had gone to the spot. The havildar then asked me where the peons of the University were. I said there were none present, and that the doors appeared to be all locked. Just then I observed this man, who states his name is Atmaram, and is a havildar in charge of the University, walking quickly away from the building towards the Secretariat. He had his uniform on, but his belt was rolled up and placed under his arm. I at once asked him why he was running away, and went and seized him, and gave him over to this havildar (No. 626 R). The havildar then made him over to another havildar, telling him to take the man upstairs, and see whether there was any one in the Tower. I saw the havildar take him up in the Tower. I then returned to my carriage and told my fare what had happened. I then drove away to Khetwady 7th Lane. At 1-30 the following (Sunday) morning, this havildar (No. 626) came to my house at Moogbat Lane and took me to the Esplanade Police station, where I was questioned by Mr. McDermott. I was afterwards allowed to go and told to attend the inquest at 9 a.m. on the 26th inst. I tied a knot in the "sarree" of one of the deceased in order to place it over the body properly.

Dowlut Luximon said : I am a peon in the Accountant General's office. I have been employed there for the last thirty years. Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock I went to my office. About 2 p.m. one Withia brought two guests and a Bombay bhundaree to my office, and went away leaving the three men in my office. About 3 p.m. I took the three men over to the University Tower. I left this havildar, whose name I do not know, a peon, and this hamal (of Messrs. Lund and Blockley) sitting there. I asked the havildar to allow my three friends to go up the Tower. The havildar then said to the hamal, "let them go." The hamal made no reply. Just then a Parsee, aged 20 or 21 years, came alone and went up and spoke to the hamal. The hamal then opened the door on the ground-floor leading up the winding stair-case. I saw the Parsee hand the hamal some money, but I do not know how much it was. The Parsee, my three Hindu friends, another Hindu man, and a Hindu boy, then went up the Tower. I remained below talking to the University havildar. About five minutes after, two Parsee women came alone. They came from the direction of the High Court. They came up and spoke to me, telling me that they wanted to go up into the Tower. I referred them to the University havildar. They then went over and spoke to him, saying they wanted to see the Tower. The havildar said, "Very well, I will show you." I then said to the havildar that as my three friends had already gone up, I would accompany him. I had then in my hand an empty ink bottle, which I used to keep drinking water in. The University havildar, myself, and the two Parsee ladies went up the stairs to the University Library, where the ladies stood for a minute or so and looked round. One of them remarked that they had already seen the library, but not the Tower. The havildar then opened the library door leading on to the balcony, and then a small door which leads up to the Tower. I and the two Parsee women went up the Tower, but before doing so, the younger one of the two handed me two two-anna pieces to give to the University havildar, which I did in their presence, and requested him to show us the clock-machinery. The havildar then immediately went downstairs to fetch the key of the clock-room, and I and the two ladies went up to the highest landing. On reaching there, I found my three friends, a Parsee man aged about 20 years, a Parsee girl aged about 9 or 10 years, and two or three other Hindus. About five minutes afterwards, the University havildar came there with the key of the clock-room. He then asked me to come down to see the machinery. Immediately after he went round to where the Parsee ladies had gone and returned soon after. I then asked him if the Parsee ladies were coming down to see the machinery. He replied that the ladies told him that they would not come just then. I, my three friends, the Parsee, and the Parsee girl, two Hindus, and the University havildar came down to the clock-room. We all went inside. The havildar did not open any of the small doors of the room. After leaving the room we went down into the balcony of the second landing, and looked up at the face of the clock. We then all descended by the spiral staircase on to the ground floor, except the havildar, who got out into the balcony of the library, and then went down by the library stairs. On reaching the ground floor, we saw two Pasee ladies lying dead near the porch. They were the very same two Parsee ladies we had taken up, and left on the top landing of the Tower. I saw some Parsees remove the bodies under the arcade, and heard some one calling out "Fetch a doctor, fetch a doctor and a buggy." I did not see the University havildar again after leaving him on the balcony of the library. I went to my office, leaving my three friends looking at the deceased. I gave this bottle (produced) to one of my friends to take home for me. I did not know the two Parsee women, and had never seen them before that day. Neither of them called me by the name of "Rama." On coming down, we met a man who looked like a Babu, going up the stairs. He asked us if there was any one above. I said there were.

Surut Chander Chowdry, aged 45, and his son Juan Chunder Chowdry, 19, Bengalee Baboo, state that they were present in the Tower at between half-past three and four on Saturday afternoon. The father says he is an assistant stock verifier on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and that he belongs to Calcutta. He arrived in Bombay on the 16th March on privilege leave for the good of his health, and also for the purpose of getting his son into the Technical Institute. During the time he had been in Bombay he had been sight-seeing, and he went to the Rajabai Tower on Saturday for the purpose of viewing the scenery from the top of the Tower. He arrived there at 3-30 p.m. and went straight to the top landing. When he landed on the top there were there an old Musulman, aged about 60, his nephew, aged about 12, and a young Hindoo. He knew none of them. He saw nothing unusual whilst on the landing, where he remained until the clock struck four. He never saw or heard of the Parsee ladies. Whilst descending about four o'clock he and others were stopped by two police sepoys, who told them to remain where they were, as something had been stolen. They were kept there about fifteen minutes, when Mr. A. F. Beaufort and another gentleman arrived. They questioned them about the Parsee ladies, but he answered them that he had not seen them. Two European policemen came shortly afterwards and examined them.

Mr. Ardeshir Burjorjee Godrej writes to us as follows, correcting an error in his statement to Mr. MacDermott :—You will kindly allow me, through the medium of your journal, to point out two errors in the report of my statement in to-day's paper. Your report says that in the course of my evidence before Mr. MacDermott I stated that my wife and sister had seen the Tower before. You seem to have been misinformed. I am quite certain that I never made such a statement. What I said only was that I did not know whether they had seen the Tower before. At the inquest held yesterday my mother Dosibai was questioned by Mr. MacDermott whether she knew that the deceased had spoken to Mrs. Kapadia of their intention of going to see the Tower. To this question, my mother says, she answered in the negative, because she did not understand what person the question meant by Mrs. Kapadia, as Mr. Kapadia is known to her as Mr. Sorabjee Bomansha Vakil, who is related to us.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments have been sanctioned :—3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Colonel E. A. Money, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as commandant, vice Willock, on leave. 2-3rd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant F. A. Kinston to be Quartermaster; Captain H. L. Smith-Dorrien, Derbyshire Regiment, officiates as Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad.

The following have been attached temporarily to the corps named, to complete them to service strength :—To 1-5th Gurkhas : Lieutenant R. H. M. Currie, 2nd Sikh Infantry. To 1st Punjab Infantry : Lieutenant G. B. Gough, 20th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant H. F. A. Pearson, 23rd Pioneers. To 2nd Punjab Infantry : Captain W. R. Little, 21st Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant N. J. H. Powell, 23rd Pioneers.

The undermentioned have passed the examinations noted :—Lieutenant T. W. Haig, 13th Bengal Infantry, high proficiency in Urdu; Lieutenants G. C. Lister, King's Royal Rifle Corps, C. McL. Porteous, 9th Bengal Infantry, and W. C. Black, 12th Bengal Infantry, higher standard in Hindustani; Captain H. G. Burrowes, Royal Artillery, higher standard in Arabic.

The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence :— Out of India on private affairs : Captain C. F. Barton, Royal Fusiliers, and Lieutenant E. W. Boudier, 17th Bengal Cavalry, for one year; Major H. Clerk, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for 9 months; Lieutenant R. J. Vernon, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Colonel D. W. Inglis, 35th Sikhs; Major E. W. Chalmers, Remount Agent, Punjab; and Lieutenant E. H. Wells, East Indian Railway Volunteers, for 6 months; Lieutenant C. Jackson, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, for 3 months. In India : Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Gowan, General List Infantry, to Mussoorie, for 6 months, and Major G. W. Deane, 13th Bengal Lancers, to Kashmir, for six months, on private affairs; Lieutenant J. G. Crosthwaite, 35th Sikhs, to Simla, for six months, to study the language.

Lieutenant C H Buck, Royal Sussex Regiment, and Lieutenant A F Hitchcock, Royal Irish Fusiliers, have been posted to the 2nd and 1st battalions of their regiments, respectively.

The following appointments have been sanctioned :—4th Bengal Infantry : Lieutenant J H Oswald to be Quartermaster. 14th Sikhs : Lieutenant W G Anderson, Highland Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 22nd Punjab Infantry : Major A. S. McRae to be Commandant, vice Bridges, retired; Major R. Gordon to be Second-in-command; Captain J. Lamb to be Wing Commander, remaining seconded. 23rd Pioneers : Lieutenant F. Duncan to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant R. C. Lye to be Quartermaster. 28th Punjab Infantry : Lieutenant G. R. Crawford to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant P. S. M. Burlton to be Quartermaster. 34th Pioneers : Lieutenant C. E. Lees, Durham Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence :—Surgn-Major H. Hamilton, M.D., 10th Bengal Infantry, to England, for 7 months; and Surgeon W. B. Harrocks, M.D., Medical Staff, to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate; Colonel A. F. Jones, General List Infantry, in India, on private affairs, to 2nd January 1892; Colonel H. O. Cumberlege, General List Infantry, to Simla and Kasauli, for 6 months on private affairs; Lieutenant W. D. Turner, 2-2nd Gurkhas, to Murree, for 6 months, to study the language.

In the three years under the short-service system 12,636 men left the ranks in the year in which they enlisted, 11,177 in the following year, and 3,044 in the second year after that of their enlistment. In other words, there is a total loss of 26,857 men in the period. What is the financial result to the country of this loss? The cost of these men to the nation is, at least so the Accountant-General says, £1,532,000, or more than half-a-million per annum.

The Emperor William reviewed all the land and navel troops stationed at Kiel on April 3. After the march-past His Majesty announced that he had placed Count Moltke a la suite of the Naval Battalion, in recognition of the Field-Marshal's lively interest in the development of the fleet.

Col. R. Bullock, Madras Staff Corps, Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has permission to retire on the 19th inst.

On the 7th inst. the Duke of Connaught and Lord Wolseley visited the War Office and met several members of the Head-quarters Staff of the Army.

H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale proceeds to Ireland with the 10th Hussars in June from York. The regiment will go straight to the Curragh for the summer drills.

Col. T. Burnett, R.H.A., takes command of a camp for training horse and field artillery which is to be formed at Glenbeigh, Kerry, on the 23rd prox. Two horse and six field batteries have been ordered to join the camp at successive dates, extending into July.

The command of the Coast Brigade Royal Artillery and armament of the Dublin District, which has hitherto devolved upon Col. T. Burnett, R.H.A., has been taken over by Lieut.-Col. R. G. S. Marshall, R.A., Athlone, from the 1st inst.

Col. H. H Goodeve, commanding the Royal Artillery at Devonport, has been selected to command the Severn defences. This is a new appointment, by means of which the General commanding the western district will be relieved of the responsibility of superintending a remote portion of his command.

An examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, under regulations issued with Army Order 181 of 1889, will be held in London on June 24, 1891, and following days. The medical examination of the candidates will take place on the two previous days. There will be 147 cadetships to be awarded, of which 125 will be for infantry, fifteen for cavalry, and seven for the West India Regiment. Intending competitors must inform the Military Secretary, before the date fixed for examination, whether they elect to be considered candidates for cavalry, or infantry, or staff corps. Twelve cadetships, in addition to the above, will be offered for competition by University candidates, as provided for in the regulations. Twenty cadetships, with a view to commissions in the Indian Staff Corps, will be awarded to qualified candidates. A limited number of commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry will also be offered for competition.

Genl. Boguslawsky's pamphlet, brought out at Berlin, on the strength of the German army relatively to that of France, has (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) caused no little stir in the French capital. France is less populous, says the General, who wants the two years' service system to be adopted by the German Empire, but she has an effective force of 340,000 or 350,000 more than that of Germany. Under the present French system there will be in France, in 1914, a fighting force of 4,125,000, and in Germany of 3,458,000. Gen. Boguslawsky speaks highly of the French artillery, which is now the best equipped in Europe. It is new throughout. There are 480 batteries of field artillery, 100 of pioneers, nineteen of siege, and sixty-five companies of train artillery. The German artillery is inferior in the number of guns and men, and the ordnance no better. Germany has the superiority, however, in the quality and strength of her cavalry, Germany having ninety-five regiments of cavalry, and France eighty-three. For reconnoitering purposes the Prussian cavalry, there is reason to think, is as well fitted to render valuable service as in 1870, when it not only acted as an intelligence corps, but concealed the movements of the army behind it. Attention may (says the correspondent) be called to facts which Gen. Boguslawsky omits. The system of French mobilisation is now as logical as it was the reverse in 1870. Railways have also been brought within the power of the War Minister by recent legislation. There was nothing short of a conspiracy in 1870 among the managing directors of the most important French lines against Gambetta and for Bazaine and the Empire. Military authorities say that a general mobilisation could now be effected with perfect order, and that the railway servants would act with military regularity and discipline on orders from the War Office.

The French Government shipbuilding yards are now engaged on six new ironclad war-ships, to be called respectively Neptune, Brennus, Magenta, Charles Martel, Lazare Carnot, and Jaureguiberry. The last three have just been begun, and they are to be all completed in 1892. The Gange, the Trehouart, and three other coast-guard ironclads are being turned into second-class men-of-war, and fitted with turrets. They are all of 6,590 tons register. Five plated-armour cruisers of the first-class, Dupuy-de-Leme, Charnier, Bruix, Chanzy, and Lalouche-Freville, are being pushed forward to completion, with two plated-armour gunboats. Large orders have been given to private yards for other first and second class fleet cruisers and gunboats, some of which are also to be ready in 1892.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Sutlej, which is on the way out from London, brings £131,000 in bar silver, and £15,000 in bar gold for Bombay.

General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., attended by his Aide-de-Camp, Captain R. W. Preston, arrived in London on the 9th April, on vacating the command of the Madras Army.

The Hyderabad Race stewards have unanimously resolved to adopt the West of India Turf Club rules in lieu of the Calcutta Turf Club rules. The proposition was put forward by Major Gough, who argued for the change in a very sensible address. At the previous meeting a proposition made by Captain Kelly to do away with bookmakers, found no supporters, but it has been decided to encourage the business of the totalizator officially, and to allow bookmakers to be present at meetings here, making their fee higher than at present. Major Gough's success is hailed with satisfaction by all interested in local racing. He was one of those who joined Mr. Fred. Gordon and Captain Holdsworth and one or two others in strenuously opposing the change from the West of India Turf Club rules to the Calcutta rules two years ago.

The 7th Hussars at Secunderabad have filed a civil suit against the insolvent sowcar for the recovery of Rs. 20,000, in addition to the charge under the criminal code, which was adjourned to the 28th. Failing to give bail of Rs. 50,000, the sowcar was remanded to jail. His liabilities amount to about Rs. 75,000. Sympathy is expressed on all sides for the unfortunate sergeants and other non-commissioned officers who deposited their earnings with the bankrupt.

An attempt is being made to fill in the blanks which still exist on the map of Australia. About a week ago a trans-Continental expedition was to start from Adelaide under the command of Mr David Lindsay. The party includes a botanist, zoologist, mineralogist, entomologist and meteorologist; and the most elaborate arrangements have been made to ensure its complete success. It is estimated that the work of the expedition will extend over twelve months.

Pien Pao-Ti, Governor-General of the Minche provinces, reports that frequent acts of piracy having occurred on the rich coast of Fukien, the steamer Fu-po, hitherto on the Formosa stations, was ordered to the scene of the piracies. On the 6th of the seventh moon, the Fu-po encountered some pirates, who surrendered on being fired at. There were found to be twelve of them, eleven of whom were beheaded on the spot, the remaining one's life being spared in order that he might give King's evidence for the capture of the rest of the band. The officers concerned in this engagement are all recommended for promotion.

Yet another Bank is about to be established in Calcutta, the Chota Nagpur, Limited, opening on the 1st proximo. With its head-quarters in Calcutta, writes the local paper, the new enterprise will have branches in Purulia and Ranchi, and subsequently in other places. The capital is only two lakhs, of which half has been offered to the public, and has already been all but subscribed. There are two strong points in favour of the new Bank : it breaks fresh and promising ground in Chota Nagpur, where so much capital has been sunk during the past year; and the directors have secured an excellent General Manager in Mr. John Tate, who has had many years experience in Indian banking.

Attention was called some time ago to the delicate state of the health of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, who, it will be remembered, did not return to his military duties for some time after his Indian tour in consequence of indisposition. Latterly (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* learns) his Royal Highness has shown symptoms of the return of the illness from which he then suffered, and it has now been found necessary to order his removal from York, where he has been on military duty. The young Prince will accordingly go almost immediately to Ireland, where he will take up quarters at the Curragh.

The Secretary of State for India in Council having, with the approval of the War Office, decided to alter the mode of appointing officers to the Indian Staff Corps, it has been officially notified that the new regulations will apply to candidates for admission to the Royal Military College who pass the further examination in June next, and to the Militia officers who pass the competitive examination for commissions in the Army in September of next year.

"Atlas" writes :—I am informed it is quite decided that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to visit Pembroke Dock during the first week in May, when Her Royal Highness is to perform the ceremony of naming the first-class ironclad, now in process of construction there. This ship was originally intended to be called the Renown, but I believe she will be named the Empress of India. I can only express a hope that when she is finished she may be employed as flagship on the East Indies station instead of the present useless cripple the Boadicea, which is a disgrace to us as a naval power. The Empress of India is a sister ship to the Royal Sovereign, which was named at Portsmouth the other day by the Queen. They are of 14,150 tons and 13,000 horse-power. Pembroke Dock could not be called a pretty place by even its mostpartial admirers, but Pembroke itself, some two miles distant, is an interesting old town, with a castle in well-preserved condition. When their Royal Highnesses find themselves in that neighbourhood, it would be a pity for them to neglect the opportunity of visiting Tenby, which, only a few miles off by railway, is one of the prettiest watering-places in the United Kingdom.

Sir Edward Bradford, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and formerly Secretary of the Political Department, India Office; Mr. H. S. King, C.I.E., M.P.; Mr. George Yule, as representing the mercantile community in India; and Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, ex-member of the Bombay Legislative Council, have joined the Special Committee that has been formed to promote in India the interests of the forthcoming International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. The other members of the committee are : Sir A. C. Lyall, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir A. C. Turner, Sir John Strachey, Sir Guyer Hunter, M.P., Sir George Birdwood, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir William Moore, Surgeon-General Cornish, Dr. Cunningham, and Mr. S. Digby, honorary secretary. It is also stated that the Duke of Clarence and Avondale and the Duke of Cambridge have consented to act as vice-Presidents at the Congress. The Governments of Bulgaria and Roumania have intimated to Lord Salisbury their acceptance of the invitation to be represented at the Congress, and will appoint delegates in due course.

It is stated in a Geneva telegram that the late Prince Napoleon's will contains the request that his body should either be buried in the Invalides, or placed in a cave to be carved out of the solid rock in the Gulf of Ajaccio. It is confirmed that the Prince has left his fortune to his younger son, and has disinherited Prince Victor. The Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, however, states that Prince Louis, at the suggestion of the ex-Empress Eugenie, has agreed to divide his inheritance with his brother.

It is reported from Bangalore that while the Hindus were celebrating a car festival on Wednesday evening, some native Protestant mission agents began an open-air preaching about a yard distant from the car. A Hindu youth, not relishing this, threw a handful of dust on one of the preachers. A row ensued, and several persons on both sides were assaulted. Some arrests were made by the police.

In Kulu the apples and pears are not injured as yet, but the apricots and plums have been destroyed by the incessant bad weather. Tea prospects are good, and cereals have improved greatly; there is now every hope of a full harvest or nearly so in the upper valley. In the lower valley the crop prospects are not so good, but even there they have greatly improved during the past fortnight.

A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The signallers of the Bombay Telegraph Office have more than once been placed under deep obligation to you, and the entire body of men, both signallers and clerks, would now esteem it a further favour by your kindly finding a corner for the following :—Under the designation that appears below the attention of the public was drawn last year to the manner in which the signallers were treated in the matter of sick and privilege leaves. It had the desired effect in a way, but after some time the late superintendent of this office, soon devised new means to revert to his former rigour, in dealing with men going sick, which specially at present tells severely on the men. For some years past, and particularly this year, the traffic has been increasing at an abnormal rate, demanding the increase of wires from different parts of India. Besides this, several lines have been duplexed, that is, each wire is made to serve as two, to push on the ever-increasing traffic of the chief city of an ever-growing Empire. These additional wires, with an increase of the working power of the lines, are as good as nought if there are no men to work them, and this is exactly the case in Bombay office at present, the Director-General of Telegraphs refusing to believe that an increased number of lines need an increased staff to work them. The consequence of this has been serious delays to traffic. These delays, with their cause, have to be in the ordinary course daily reported to the Director-General, and the Telegraph authorities here have been compelled to admit that they are due to want of men, coupled with perhaps a timid request for an increase of the staff. The answer to this just demand is, I believe, an elaborate quotation of statistics compiled at the Calcutta Check Office, which purport to show that the average work done in this office falls to about twenty messages per man, and therefore the conclusion is that the Bombay Office is over rather than undermanned. Of course no notice is made of the number of words in each message. Statistics, it is said, can be made to prove anything, but the Calcutta Check Office will first have to prove that it is superior to the simple rule of division, before its statistics can be accepted as a law for guidance in these important questions. It is well-known that the Calcutta Check Office is capable of extraordinary feats at times, and the men firmly believe that this is one of them. The average number of messages sent, received, and transit, is now about 6,000 per day, and taking the transit messages, which by their nature bear repetition, at 3,000, we have 9,000 messages of various lengths to be divided among about 90 men, the average attendance of signallers per day. The total number of messages very often exceeds this number, going as high as 12,000. How in the name of all that is wonderful the Director-General has come to credit each man with twenty messages is more than anybody can understand. Again taking the number of lines in the office. There are now 33 lines, of which ten are duplex, requiring two men each, and two are quadruplex, requiring four men each. The remaining are simplex worked by one man each. Of the latter there are a couple of lines that can be managed by one man, not of course without causing delay to messages. During the day when a working batch of 30 men is supplemented by a special day batch, the lines can just manage to be attended to, by means in which quickness of despatch does not enter as a feature. At nights when the working batch consists of only 30 men, the impossibility of managing the lines will appear clearly to need any explanation. True, the number of lines at work at night decreases, but this can hardly be taken into account, as the number of these is very few, and can be safely left out in the calculation. However, the question is not of the division of labour; men will do what men can. It will be clear from the figures I have given above, that the common rule of division is worked by the Baboo in Calcutta in some extraordinary fashion. The result is that the increasing amount of work tells painfully on the signallers, on whom the application of statistics fails to act as a remedy. Men have to keep working all night, that is from ten in the night to ten next morning. The work is continuous, and allows no time for rest. The full stretch of twelve hours has to be done without perhaps a moment's rest. Signallers are but human beings after all, and all the economical theories of the Director-General will not convert them into machines. Of course the signallers have to pay the penalty. Men have to go on the sick list in spite of stringent rules against yielding to this human weakness. The atmosphere at Simla is not able to take this into calculation. There are men who, fearing half-pay, work on sick as they are, but this cannot last long, and must end disastrously both for the signallers and the Department. The public suffers, and will suffer, so long as the number of signallers is not increased in this office. It cannot be expected that men will work six and twelve hours at a stretch without committing serious blunders in messages, and causing still more serious delays. It must be remembered that the signallers have no rest on Sundays, and they have to work right through the year without a single holiday. If this is not working men like slaves, or rather animals (where the S.P.C.A. is not in existence), I do not know what it is!

With work of this nature, that all sorts of hindrances are put in the way of men requiring a little leave to recoup their exhausted strength, or actually sick, will be beyond the belief of men. Such, however, is unfortunately the case, and the daily agony that bursts forth from this under-paid and over-worked body of men, is unlikely to be heard, without some philanthropic soul rising to their rescue. The Department has taken care to bar all the ways of obtaining redress to the many grievances existing, and every attempt at such an effort has been crushed with unflinching severity. It is to be noted with satisfaction, not unmixed with a little envy, that the Eastern Telegraph Company treat their men far better than the Government. Long before their third cable came into their office, the Company increased their staff to meet the increased work expected by the reduction of charges between Great Britain and Australasia. This increase of work will as well affect the Government Office, without any difference, but our Director-General chooses to follow an exactly opposite course to that of the company, by asking the Bombay Office for men to meet the demands of the Manipur Expedition. Really there is room for a Mr. Heaton in India. It is, however, a question for the public and the Government to decide. Here is a huge Department that cannot equip a small expedition with the requisite material, without taxing the resources of the furthest corners from the field of operation. Imagine the state of the Telegraph service in case of a big war. This is, I repeat, a question for the public to decide, whether it will tolerate an overworked, and consequently liable to be inefficient, telegraph service or not. Any remarks I may have made on the telegraph authorities has no reference whatever to Mr. S. H. Hutchinson, a gentleman for whom the signallers have the highest respect, and who, I trust, will do his best to ameliorate the condition of the

SLAVES OF THE WIRE.

RECENT TIGER-SHOOTING.

Great execution has been done lately amongst the larger *Felidæ* all over India, writes the *Asian*. From the Bombay side we learn that Lord Harris and his party have made an excellent sporting record in the South Mahratta Country. In five days' shooting, a bag of eight tigers, six deer, and two gaur must be reckoned good shooting. They had a particularly heavy day to begin with, six fine tigers being accounted for. The finest animal, however, was killed during the last day's shooting, when Mr. Murray brought down a tiger which measured 9 feet 9 inches in length.

Referring to Lord Harris's bag "H. W. W." writes to the *Bombay Gazette* :—"In your yesterday's issue, in discussing the excellent bag made last week by H. E. Lord Harris and party in the South Mahratta Country, you express a desire to know whether the record of six tigers in one day has ever been broken or equalled.

"Having accompanied the shooting party of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the Kumaon and Nepaul Terai in the early part of 1875 as a correspondent, and personally witnessed each day's sport, I am in a position to state that on the first day, after crossing the river Sarda, into Nepaulese territory, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in a big beat that was arranged, brought down six tigers to his own rifle.

"When you consider that this shooting was made from a howdah, and that the elephants had to work through the densest of jungle grass, in which it was impossible to see the tiger till he was almost breaking through the line, I think the exploit I have narrated above is one of which His Royal Highness might well be proud as a top score amongst shikaris."

The biggest bag to date for the season, and probably the bag of the year, has, we are informed, been made by Major Durand, our Resident in Nepaul, who has had a party out in the Nepaul Terai to the north of Goruckpore. During the shoot which concluded recently, no less than twenty-two tigers were padded, the return just falling short of the record of twenty-three made by the Orleans Princes, the Duke of Montrose, and Mr. Gwatkin Williams in the Nepaul jungles to the north of Purneah, three years back; the previous record of twenty-one having been obtained by the ill-fated Lord Mayo's party when out with the late Mr. Joe Shillingford and one of his brothers in the same line of country.

THE LATE MR. RAGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE, C.I.E.

Mr. Khote was born at Poona, on the 7th of September, 1821. His father, Narayen Bapu Khote, headclerk in the Military Pay Office there, and subsequently transferred in the same capacity to the Collector's office at Dhulia, died at the latter place. On his arrival in Bombay, when only twelve years old, he entered the Elphinstone School, where he obtained amongst several other prizes, the "Chief Justice West's Medal for English Language and Constitutional History." After leaving the school he was appointed a ledger-keeper in the Bank of Bombay, just then established, on a salary of Rs. 40 per month. He left this line, and again entered the Elphinstone College, where he held a scholarship, worth Rs. 20 a month, and contributed to the *Durpan*, an Anglo-Vernacular journal, edited by Bal Shastri, and also conducted without remuneration a Marathi paper, entitled the *Prabhakar* during the absence of its editor, Mr. Bhau Mahajan. His growing necessities soon compelled him to leave college for good, and equipped with the most complimentary certificates from Dr. James Bird, the Secretary of the Elphinstone College, and Professors John Harkness and Orlibar, is testifying to his "respectable abilities, considerable progress in various branches of education, his good principles, and exemplary conduct," secured for himself in the latter end of 1841, an employment as clerk in the office of Messrs. Trith and Co., since known under the altered designation of Messrs. Wallace and Co., on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. The partners of that firm, including Mr. Framji Nusserwanji Patel, soon discovered in the young man abilities worthy of higher and higher trust, and he was therefore repeatedly promoted till he was raised to the responsible position of book-keeper, with emoluments amounting to Rs. 500 per month. He was often appointed an auditor of the Bank of Bombay accounts. He made his maiden speech at a public meeting held at the Town Hall, under the presidency of the late Mr. Jagonnath Sunkersett, to protest against the recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan, then Governor of Madras, to England, in the matter of the income-tax.

In the year 1863, the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., with Mr. Framji Nusservanjee Patel as its senior partner, was formed into two separate firms, viz., that of Messrs. Wallace and Co. and Messrs. Framji, Sands and Co. It would have been a somewhat delicate question for Mr. Khote to decide as to which of the two firms to join if Mr. Wallace had not offered Mr. Khote a business connection with his firm as guarantee broker in conjunction with another gentleman of means of his own section. Such a person Mr. Khote was not long in finding, and on the 1st of August, 1863, a firm was started under the name and style of Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimji and Co., who began the business of guarantee brokers to Messrs. Wallace and Co. Firmly persuaded that the various financial and reclamation companies, which sprung up like mushrooms during the Share Mania, and which had no solid foundation to warrant the high prices at which their shares changed hands must sooner or later come to grief he was one of the few sagacious men who remained proof to the last against the irresistible temptation to which so many fell easy victims, and he used to advise his friends, to follow his own example. It was not long before he had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing his prophecy amply fulfilled, for one after another these bubble companies had to be wound up. Being appointed the liquidator of some of them Mr. Khote had conducted the liquidation to the entire satisfaction of both debtors and creditors. He retired from business in 1879, owing to his being ordered by his medical advisers to lead a life free from the worry, anxiety, and distraction of an active commercial career. On his retirement he put in his place his eldest son the late Mr. Dinanath Ragunath Khote.

In social life, Mr. R. N. Khote was very popular, and commanded the respect of all his acquaintances, friends, and relations, who admired his suavity of manners, and his affable and obliging disposition. He entertained very liberal views on religious and social subjects, being neither a blind, anyielding orthodox nor an obstinate and reckless heterodox.

In 1868 Mr. Khote was nominated by Government a Justice of the Peace; and this event marks the commencement of his public career, for the Bench of Justices were in those days in charge of the civic Government of Bombay. He was often appointed auditor of municipal accounts, and his scrutiny of and report on them were considered to be highly satisfactory.

In 1870 the Bombay Government were pleased to elect him a Fellow of the University of Bombay. In 1873, he made an able speech at a public meeting in the Town Hall on the Salt Act, which created a great sensation.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, held in 1875, to organize the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to India, the President, Sir Michael Westropp, then Chief Justice, complimented Mr. Khote upon his eloquence.

Mr. Ragunath Narayen Khote was specially requested by the Reception Committee to accompany his Royal Highness the Prince to the Walkeshwar Temple and the Hindu Burial and Cremation Grounds, and to explain to him their origin, history, and present working. The Prince was so highly delighted at the lucid account given by Mr. Khote that it elicited this remark from his Royal Highness, "I am pleased to find that you speak English so remarkably well."

Mr. Khote was amongst the few Native gentlemen from Bombay, who in December, 1876, were invited by the Governor-General of India, through the Government of Bombay, to the Delhi Imperial Assemblage of January 1, 1877, and he had the honour of receiving from their Viceroy a medal in commemoration of that great national event.

In 1878 a public meeting to protest against the License Tax Act was held in Wilson's Circus Tent on the Esplanade, in consequence of the refusal by Sir Richard Temple, then Governor of Bombay, of the use of the Town Hall for that purpose. Mr. Khote, who was specially entrusted with the proposition to protest against Sir Richard's arbitrary decision, made a speech which created a sensation not only in India but in England. The *Bombay Gazette* spoke of that speech in the following terms :—

"When Mr. Ragunath Narayen Khote, seconded by Mr. Martin Wood, led a vigorous attack on the Government of Bombay for depriving the public of the right of meeting in the Town Hall, although that building had actually cost the community over two lakhs of rupees. Mr. Ragunath Narayen Khote made a humorous enough, but yet telling, exposure of the injustice and narrow-mindedness displayed by the Bombay Government in refusing the citizens the use of their own Town Hall. We concur with him that Sir Richard's conduct in this matter suggests that his ambition is simply to be an effusive lackey of the Government of India, and not a just and independent ruler of this Presidency."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore of 10th August, 1878, has borne the following testimony to his worth as a public character :—

"The Hindu gentleman that Sir Richard (Temple) has in view for this honour (a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council) is said to be Mr. Ragunath Narayen Khote, a member of the Bombay Town Council, who appears to be one of the most enlightened and independent citizens in Bombay. From his conduct at the meetings of the Town Council, Corporation, and when any questions of public interest, such as the railway gauges, Prince of Wales' visit, &c., are brought up, Mr. Khote is always in the van, and his speeches on this occasion for good sense and knowledge of his subject would do credit to any member of our Home Paliament."

In the monsoon of 1882, heavy floods carried off the greater portion of the village of Ilkal, in the Kaladgi District, Southern India. The inhabitants were thus overtaken by indescribable distress. The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S., who knew Mr. Khote well, had only to write to him to procure assistance. Mr. Khote lost no time in setting himself to work, and, with the co-operation of two other gentlemen, was able to collect subscriptions amounting to Rs. 18,000, a sum in excess of what was deemed urgent.

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., in his letter to the Bombay Government wrote in the subject of Mr. Khote's activity :—

"In the meantime, I had privately asked my old friend Mr. Ragunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., to set a subscription on foot in Bombay itself. He was at first met with assurances that without Government assistance or influence a private subscription would be impossible, and he telegraphed to me that this was the general opinion. He, however, was not to be disheartened but exerted himself with his usual energy, being aided most zealously from the outset by Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel, of Messrs. Framji, Sands and Co., and subsequently by Mr. Vrizbhukhandas Atmaram."

The Government resolution thereon was as follows :—"The papers should be placed on the editor's table as suggested by the Commissioner, S. D. The Governor in Council fully agrees with the Commissioner, S. D., that the acts of disinterested benevolence recorded in these papers should be made publicly known, and is glad to learn that the Municipality of Ilkal, while duly acknowledging the liberal aid afforded, has taken measures to prevent a recurrence of the disaster, the effects of which it mitigated."

It was in recognition of Mr. Khote's val

THE SITUATION IN MANIPORE.

COLONEL SIR J. JOHNSTONE writes a long letter to the *Times* in deference to the situation in Manipore.

THE RESIDENCY AT MANIPORE.

After describing the late Raja and the locality the writer says:—The Residency at Manipore is in the heart of the capital, and close to the Raja Fort Palace. It is a large and pretty building in Old English half-timber style, with thatched roof, and built on a most substantial brick foundation 7 feet from the ground. The basement was arranged with a view to affording a safe place of refuge to non-combatants in case of stray shots during dynastic squables, and might easily have been made proof against small guns fired point-blank. It is surrounded by about sixteen to eighteen acres of land, gardens, lawns, paddocks, and tanks or ponds containing excellent water, and is enclosed by a mud wall and ditch quite as defensible as many an intrenchment. At the rear (west) is a river, on the opposite bank of which is the road to Cachar and Langthabal, and between the river and the Residency inclosure are villages inhabited by Nagas and others attached to the Residency. In front (east) is the palace, to the north the public polo-ground, to the south villages. Langthabal, lately occupied as a military cantonment, is three miles and a half to the south of the capital, on an open plain, and to its south are the ruins of an old capital, with its gardens and groves. The road to Tammoo in the Kubo Valley runs by Langthabal, and nine miles and a half further on passes Thobal (not Thobat), said by the latest telegrams to have been captured by Lieutenant Grant.

Our Policy has been to recognise the *de facto* ruler of Manipore, but in 1851 we stipulated that he should be of the family of Chandra Kirtee Singh, and later on, in 1881, I think, we guaranteed the immediate succession to the then heir-apparent, Soor Chandra Singh. In old times a Raja on his succession usually made a clean sweep of all his near male relatives, thus saving the country from the horrors of constant civil war. The Maharaja would have done wisely to insist on the deportation of his more dangerous brothers.

From the telegrams received it is not very evident whether Mr. Quinton's Mission was to instal the Jobraj (nominal Raja) as Regent till the return of the real Raja, or to recognise him as Raja himself. This, however, is a question of no moment, though there can be no question that the simplest plan would have been to have brought back the Raja, Soor Chandra Singh, with him and to have advanced by the orthodox route from Cachar. Had such a course been adopted, the Raja would have at once been joined by half the population, and the usurper denuded of the bulk of his following. Without the Raja to cling to, the ignorant troops could only obey the man who had the power to punish, a man being respected in proportion to the amount of injury he is able to inflict. In any case, it seems of questionable wisdom for an officer in the position of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and one, too, personally unacquainted with the people, to have undertaken in person a task more within the province of the Political Agent. A true knowledge of the situation seems to have been wanting to all. It is not to be denied that in Manipore it is at times exceedingly difficult to learn anything about the intentions of the Durbar, but surrounded by an old, experienced, and intelligent Residency staff—of whose fate, the way, the telegrams say nothing—an accurate view of affairs should have been obtainable and the result foreseen. As it was, the telegrams seem to indicate that every one went blindly to work. When the Chief Commissioner arrived too much time seems to have been spent in negotiations; it was not necessary to give any time to the usurpers for reconsideration. They well understood the situation, and on their refusing to comply with our demands action on our side should have been prompt and vigorous. The instant that the first refusal to arrest the Senaputty was received, a force should have entered the Palace and captured the guns and magazine. The ground was well-known and no sufficient obstacles existed, and the whole thing ought to have been over in an hour. As it was, delay, as is always the case, seems to have made the Senaputty more confident, and when our troops did enter the Palace the capture of the guns does not seem to have been their first object. What they wasted their ammunition on is not very evident, and when they retreated—fatal mistake; he who retreats before an Asiatic is doomed—they left the guns behind them.

The question of ammunition is incomprehensible. The Political Agent's escort always had 200 rounds per man, which for 100 men makes 20,000; and the Chief Commissioner's escort ought to have had an equal proportion, or, say, for 400 men 80,000 rounds—an ample supply for weeks against such an enemy especially as there were plenty of officers to keep the men from wasting it. The force retreated and the Residency was shelled. But was no attempt made to capture the guns? It might have been done even then. Then comes another sad episode, the attempt made to treat with the enemy, as if one sad experience after another had not shown the worse than uselessness of treating with a victorious native foe. On what grounds, too, could we hope to treat except by an ignominious surrender of our principles? The men who go out to treat are captured; the attack on the Residency is renewed; ammunition again incomprehensibly falls short, and the remaining Europeans, with how many men we are not told, manage to retreat along the Cachar road, an open road for the first eighteen miles before the hills are entered. Poor Mrs. Grimwood's safe arrival in Cachar is the most satisfactory news we have had.

Some of the last news we receive is that the captives have been murdered. Under ordinary circumstances this would hardly be likely to prove true, as they are too valuable as hostages to make it worth while to kill them. The Senaputty, however, is playing a desperate game and is capable of anything, and he must know that his head is forfeited whenever we get the upper hand. A more satisfactory telegram states that Lieutenant Grant has captured Thobal, which is a large village, with a stockade thirteen miles from Manipore. Another statement says that he was surrounded at Waithauk. This must be Waitho, where there is a great fish weir. It is three miles north of Thobal, consequently ten miles from the capital. There are one or two defensible positions which could be occupied, but supplies would be a difficulty. Before leaving the events that are past, it is well to remark that no charge of foolhardiness can be attached to the Chief Commissioner for the smallness of his force, as it was more than sufficient for all purposes. The men composing the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th are not pure Goorkhas, who are scarce, but they are good men, and have done good service. The cause of failure must be sought elsewhere. Since the revolution in September 1 have always foreseen trouble of some kind, and have often thought over the subject and the remote possibility of our having to use force, and have always considered, as I do now, that a force of 200 men, well officered, together with the Political Agent's escort of 100 men, would be sufficient to do the work efficiently. In the assault and capture of the strong fortress of Khonoma, in the Naga Hills, which lasted from 11 a.m. till sunset, we had only 200 men employed; 25 per cent. were placed *hors de combat*. The troops belonged to the 44th Goorkhas.

As to the time in which we may expect troops to reach Manipore, it may be remembered that it took about a month after issuing orders for General Nation's force to reach the seat of operations; that would mean forty days to Manipore. All, however, depends on carriage, and there can be no doubt that 1,500 men with good officers would be ample to do the work; 500 with two guns might be sent by each route with orders to reach Manipore the same day. On that day the route would be stamped out. Sending more is unnecessary, may result in very great trouble, must cause much suffering, much expense, and much delay. The road from Golaghat to the foot of the Naga Hills is most deadly after the spring rains in early April.

While I say that 1,800 men are ample, more than ample, for Manipore, I should like to see a few more at Kohima, Silcher, and in the Kubo Valley. The Nagas are very likely to be affected by the disturbance, and so may be the Shans of Kubo, and the Looshais on the borders of Cachar. Manipore produces excellent rice, and this was the staple food of the escort for many years. The men of the local regiments have always eaten rice, though they often said they did not, so as to get compensation for the extra price of flour. So long as food is procurable the men will not grumble about it, but we have to face the fact that every 1,000 men eat, say, a ton of food a day, which has to be supplied on the road. Manipore, if last harvest was good, may be able to supply rice, but she cannot supply other little necessaries, and the quantity required on the march is in itself enough to make us hesitate before sending one man more than we want. On making the expedition as small as possible, compatible with efficiency, depends our power of avenging the insult offered to us and restoring our prestige within a reasonable time.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

REPORTED RENEWAL OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE telegrams received in Berlin from Rome early in the week to the effect that the renewal of the Triple Alliance (which expires in 1892) was "an accomplished fact" have been contradicted by the Berlin correspondent of *Standard*. The *Times* Vienna correspondent, on the other hand, says the negotiations for the renewal of the treaty have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The treaty will, says this authority, "remain defensive, and the three contracting Powers guarantee to one another the retention of the territory now possessed by each severally in Europe. Colonial possessions are expressly left out of the stipulations." The impression in the French capital is that great pressure is being brought to bear upon the present Italian Cabinet in regard to the matter.

THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The *Pester Lloyd* states that according to intelligence reaching it from semi-official sources in Berlin, the European situation is beginning to be regarded in political circles in that capital as of a threatening character. In direct contrast to this report, the *North German Gazette* takes a most hopeful view of the present state of affairs. It asserts that there is not a word of truth in the rumoured movements of Russian troops towards the south-west frontier of the empire. Russia is simply completing the plan of military reorganisation which was begun some years ago and the fact alone that she has resolved to alter the rifle now in use in her army is proof enough that she does not apprehend any danger of being surprised by serious events in the near future. It is significant, however, that, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, the newspaper editors of the Rusian capital have received strict orders to say nothing on the subject of armaments and movements of troops in Russia; and the *Standard* correspondent at Jassy telegraphs that a gentleman who has just arrived there from a journey in South Russia and along the Austro-Russian frontier, during which he had exceptional opportunities of seeing what truth there was in the reports as to the massing of troops on the frontier, states that the allegations in the Press rather underrate than exaggerate the strength of the Russian forces assembled along the frontier, and that they seem to be fully equipped, and ready for active service." Commenting on this statement, the correspondent says:—"The notion that Russia needs at least four years to complete her preparations is entirely fallacious, as well-informed persons are convinced that Russia will be completely ready by the end of this year or the beginning of next. The next war, as Lord Salisbury has predicted, will probably come like a sudden summer shower, and if Austria looks quietly on while the Russian Cavalry, Rifle Brigades, and Frontier Guards (the last now a regular military force) are being doubled, without in some way attempting to meet these measures, she may awake some morning to find a most unpleasant quarter of an hour before her."

The Russian Government have appointed a commission to inspect the defences of the following places, viz., Odessa, Nicolaieff, Sebastopol, Kertch, Berdiansk, Mariopol, Taganrog, Rostoff, Poti, and Batoum.

REPORTED PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, an attempted assassination of the Czar was made on March 25 (old style), one of the greatest Russian holidays in the year, when it is customary for the Emperor and the Empress—their respective chief—to review in their manege the Imperial Horse and Grenadier Guards, opposite the palace of the Grand Duke Nicholas. One of the first to arrive at the manege was a man of middle height, sallow complexion, and southern type, who presented his ticket, and took his place at the extreme end of the stand, where the distance between him and the Emperor would be about five paces. The facts that he was the first arrival, that he took this special place on this particular stand, and that he did not divest himself of his great coat, aroused suspicion. His card was examined, and he was subsequently arrested by a detective in plain clothes and conducted quietly to prison, where a Smith and Wesson revolver was found in his pocket, and a globule containing what is supposed to be some strong poison, but which Skameikin—that being the name given by the prisoner—declares is a very well-known medicine. The correspondent says:—"I have just heard, but I do not know whether the statement is deserving of credence, that the police expected the arrival of Skameikin, although they had no knowledge of his whereabouts. He is said to come from some provincial city for the purpose of attempting the life of the Emperor, and the plot is believed to be the continuation of the conspiracy founded by Sophia Gunsburg, now immured in the fortress of Schlusselburg." The Emperor and Empress moved the Court on April 7 to Gatchina.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The friendly advances of the new Italian Ministry (says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) will not prevent the French Government from fulfilling engagements, entered into last autumn, to endeavour by every means to establish Russian influence in Abyssinia, in return for which Russia bound herself to assist France to regain her lost position in Egypt.

It is reported in financial circles in Vienna—according to the *Chronicle* correspondent—that twelve millions of the Russian war treasure, which, to the amount of twenty-five millions sterling, has hitherto been deposited with Messrs. Baring Brothers, have been placed with the Paris firm of Alphonse Rothschild, which declined to take the whole amount.

ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Italo-American question appears to be absolutely quiescent; there is little information and no excitement. It is reported that President Harrison and his advisers are much gratified at the tone of the Marquis di Rudini's message, the probable terms of which were dealt with in our "Latest" column last week, but the latest communications between the two Governments are not yet published until Mr. Blaine's letter has been received in Rome.

Communications are said to have passed between President Harrison and King Humbert with regard to the recent diplomatic difficulty, both sides expressing the hope that an agreement may be arrived at consistent with the interests and dignity of the two nations.

The United States Attorney-General has received a telegram from the District-Attorney at New Orleans stating that he is investigating the lynching affair, and will forward his report as speedily as possible.

Mr. Blaine's conduct in this affair is so warmly approved, that it has distinctly strengthened President Harrison's harassed Administration.

THE CALLS TO THE BAR.

As the result of a general examination of students of the Inns of Court, held at Lincoln's-inn Hall, March 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1891, the Council of Legal Education have awarded to the following students certificates that they satisfactorily passed a public examination:—Olusomoka Rotimi Alade, Inner Temple; Bulaki Rama, Middle Temple; Lala Parkash Chand, Lincoln's-inn; Framroze Pestonji Doctor, Middle Temple; Shaikh Mazharul Haq and Harkishen Lal, Middle Temple; Mirza Fukhundeen Hassan, Inner Temple; Hemendra Nath Mitra, Middle Temple; Diwan Ram Prashad, Inner Temple; Ram Gopal, Middle Temple; Sasi Bhushan Sarbadhicary, Gray's-inn; and Shunpei Uyemura, Middle Temple. Of 104 examined eighty-six passed. The following students passed a satisfactory examination in Roman Law:—Purnanand Mahanand Bhatt, Middle Temple; Syed Hashim Bilgrami, Inner Temple; Syed Zainul Abiden Bilgrami, Middle Temple; Jahanghir Dossabhoy Cola and John E. Cooney, Middle Temple; Dady Hormusji (Dadabhoy) and Syed Hasan Imam, Middle Temple; Moti Lal Kaistha, Gray's-inn; Abdool Majeed Khan, Inner Temple; Satis Chandra Mookerjee, Lincoln's-inn; Roda Mull Quanugoe and Alexander Pandia Ralli, Inner Temple; Gurdas Ram Sawhny, Middle Temple; Chandra Sekhar Sen Gupta and Satchida Nanda Sinha, Middle Temple. Of seventy-four examined sixty-six passed.

THE Abbe Pujol, who administered extreme unction to the late Prince Napoleon, has written a letter to a friend in Paris, in which he states that he took no step to offer this last consolation of the Church before being formally invited to do so by the family of the Prince, and that he would not then have done so had not Prince Napoleon himself ratified this invitation. "The Prince's mind," says Mgr. Pujol, "was not hostile to the religious ideas which I and other Churchmen represented. For some months previously his conscience had been at work. Those who fancy he was an adept in Materialism did not know him. He was never unfaithful to the fundamental doctrines of Spiritualism, and particularly in relation to God. For some time he leant towards Christian ideas. There were many signs of a deep-seated religious evolution.

GENERAL WOLSELEY leaves Captain O'Donnell at the Jade mines with a force of Military police and two guns under Lieutenant Baldwin. The country around the Jade mines is perfectly quiet. General Wolseley was to have left for Mogaung with the British troops on the 18th.

LORD DUFFERIN AT ST. ANDREWS.

THE Marquis of Dufferin, Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, visited St. Andrews on April 6 to deliver his rectorial address. Principal Donaldson presided, and the students attended in large numbers.

The Lord Rector, who was received with cheers, in the course of his address said that he had determined that the best return he could make to those who had shown him so much kindness, but to whom he knew he was incompetent to communicate anything worth their attention, in regard either to science or letters, would be to give them, in as simple and unpretending a manner as he could, such practical hints in regard to some few of the matters which would affect their start in life as his own personal experience might furnish. (Applause.) The first piece of advice, then, that he would give was to endeavour to reach a practical conception both of the length and of the shortness of life; he urged upon them to get clearly into their heads the fact that life is a definite circumscribed period of time, sufficiently long to get a great deal done in it, and yet not long enough to oppress them with the idea of exhausting and unending effort. He asked them, in the next place, to try to frame for themselves beforehand as clear and correct a conception as circumstances might permit of the nature, incidence, and ultimate conditions of whatever careers they were determined to follow, being careful at the same time, before they chose their profession, to get a right knowledge of their individual aptitudes, and of the extent of their powers, for he was convinced that their usefulness, as well as their happiness, depended upon their work being done in a congenial atmosphere; and that it was much better to choose a humbler, less promising, or less remunerative walk in life, in which they were certain of personal satisfaction, than to commit themselves to a more ambitious employment, which might, perhaps, prove distressing to their tastes and unsuited to their faculties. He impressed upon them strongly the necessity of attending to their health, maintaining that the healthiness and robustness of their nerves and mental fibre were as worthy of cultivation as those of their corporeal faculties. (Applause.) In that way they would keep themselves free from those morbid, sentimental, and vicious growths which left a human being neither man nor woman. (Laughter and applause.) Regarding the acquisition of languages, he was inclined to range himself on the side of those who would retain not only Latin but also Greek as an essential part of the education of every gentleman. Nay, if one were to be compulsorily omitted, he would prefer dropping Latin rather than Greek, for the literature of Greece had been the quarry out of which the brightest gems in the writings of their modern authors had been extracted. He adverted to the necessity of their acquiring a knowledge of, at all events, one modern European language, and there could not be any doubt that that language should be French, for not only was its literature the most diverse and admirable possessed by any European community except their own, but it had long been accepted as the common channel of communication between European nations. (Applause.) But far more important than the acquisition of any foreign tongue was the art of skilfully handling their own. Already Providence had issued its decree that English should be the predominant language of the globe—in other words, the man who wrote a good book, or made a good speech in English, would command for all time what was already the greatest audience known to history, and which eventually would cover the better part of three of the five continents of the world. (Applause.) There was one golden rule which he would venture to insist upon, namely, that in the first place, before putting pen to paper, they should compel their own mind to hammer out an absolutely clear and distinct conception of thought they wished to express, and that then they should put it into the simplest and least Latinised words that came to hand, without giving a thought to what was called style, and confining their attention to the attainment of only two objects—conciseness and lucidity. There was one other useful rule which he would also recommend to all young writers, no matter what might be the nature of their composition, whether books, speeches, sermons, lectures, or addresses—namely, that after they had written them they should cut them down by about one-third. Probably there were few books, still fewer sermons, and certainly no speeches, that had ever been produced or delivered which would not have been much improved by being considerably curtailed. With regard to public speaking, the first essential principle was undoubtedly practice. His Lordship concluded by mentioning two further rules of conduct—namely, the cultivation first of the spirit of justice, and, secondly, of the sentiment of chivalry. The secret of lifelong happiness was not, as was generally said, to keep one's illusions as long as possible, but to preserve the conviction that one's "illusion" were the only realities, and that their destruction was tantamount to their becoming the victims of a vain and empty dream. (Loud applause.)

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

IN the House of Commons, on the 6th April, Sir G. Campbell asked the right hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could give the House any information with regard to the disaster at Manipur. Sir J. Fergusson: I inquired at the India Office in case of a question being asked, and learned that all the information with respect to recent events at Manipur possessed by the Secretary of State had been sent to the newspapers. It apears by a despatch from the Government of India that the origin of the affair was a difference between the Maharajah and some of his brothers, upon which, under apprehension for his personal safety, he took refuge at the Residency, and subsequently made an act of abdication, and retireed form the territory of the State. Under directions from the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner of Assam went to Manipur in order to place the government of the State on a proper footing, when he was resisted by the commander of the State troops, who was a brother of the Rajah. Of course, proper measures will be taken to restore order, and in due time the despatch to which I have referred will be laid upon the table.

EXPEDITIONS ON THE INDIAN NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

On Thursday, April 9, Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the large military expeditions to the Maranzai country, the Black Mountains, and other places on the North-West Frontier of India in which Her Majesty's troops were now engaged and in which they had already suffered appreciable losses, were in pursuance of a policy of advance sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government in this country, or were undertaken by the Commander-in-Chief in India, with the permission of the Government of India, on his own responsibility. Sir J. Fergusson: These expeditions are not in pursuance of a policy of advance, nor has any such policy been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government. They are punitive and pacificatory expeditions undertaken, not by the Commander-in-Chief in India on his own responsibility, but by the Government of India, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State.

CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM IN INDIA IN 1880.

In reply to Mr. S. Smith, Sir J. Furgusson said: The consumption of opium in Madras and Bombay for 1880 cannot be given; in 1889-90 it was 1594 chests. Excluding Madras and Bombay, but including Lower Burmah, the total consumption in British India was for 1880-81 5600 chests and for 1889-90 4800 chests. In Lower Burmah the consumption was for 1880-81 812 chests: for 1889-90, 794 chests. The consumption in Upper Burmah is not known.

THE MANIPUR MASSACRE.

On April 9 Sir J. Fergusson confirmed the report of the massacre of Mr. Quinton and his companions, and stated that a British force was within eighteen miles of Manipur, and that the troops of the State were said to be deserting the Regent.

NOTICES.

On the House of Commons going into Committee of supply, on the 10th April, Sir J. Pease was to call attention to the Indian opium traffic, and move "That this House is of opinion that the system by which the Indian opium revenue is raised is morally indefensible, and would urge upon the Indian Government that they should cease to grant licences for the cultivation of the poppy and sale of opium in British India except to supply the legitimate demand for medical purposes, and they should at the same time take measures to arrest the transit of Malwa opium through British territory."

Sir Robert Fowler has given notice, in case Sir Joseph Pease's amendment on going into Supply with reference to the opium traffic becomes a substantive motion, to add—"And this House, feeling the pressure of taxation on the people of India, will take steps to reimburse the deficiency so caused to the Indian Government."

SIX hundred convicts are being sent from Odessa on board the steamer St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, to work on the Siberian railway. In some cases the sentences include the infliction of from 100 to 200 blows of the knout on arrival, and thereafter the welding of their wrists to the barrows which they draw in the mines or on the public works, for terms extending to as much as two years.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL, 7.

1ST DRAGOON GUARDS—Capt R H Hardy retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS—Capt W F Tremayne resigns his commission.

2ND DRAGOONS—Capt R H Adams is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

7TH HUSSARS—Capt the Hon R T Lawley is seconded for service on the Staff.

8TH HUSSARS—Capt W K Mitford retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

9TH LANCERS—Lieut Lord D J C Compton is seconded for service on the Staff.

10TH HUSSARS—Capt the Hon E Baring is seconded for service on the Staff.

15TH HUSSARS—Capt H E S Pocklington is seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces.

17TH LANCERS—Capt T A Steel is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

ROYAL ENGINEERS—The undermentioned Lieut Cols and Cols, upon completion of five years' service as Regimental Lieut-Cols, are placed on the Indian Supernumerary List:—A Le Messurrier, CIE (late Bombay); W Merriman, CIE (late Bombay). The undermentioned Lieut-Cols from half-pay, to be Lieut-Cols:—W Segdwick, vice A Le Messurrier, C.I.E. A. W. Baird vice Col W Merriman, CIE. The undermentioned Sec-Lieuts to be Lieuts:—A H D Riach, L H Close, J J Galloway, C H H Nugent.

LINE BATTALIONS.

THE BUFFS (EAST KENT REGT.)—Capt C H Gordon to be Maj, vice C E Reeves, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Supernumerary Capt H R Knight to be Capt, vice C H Gordon.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut B Harrison is seconded for service with the Ordnance Store Department.

The South Standfordshire Regt.—Capt E S Pipe-Wolferstan to be Adjt, vice Lieut G P M Weatherley, resigned; Sec Lieut P Greig is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Irish Rifles.—Sec Lieut P G W Eckford is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Connaught Rangers.—The undermentioned officer, are seconded for service with the Indian Indian Staff Corps:—Lieut F T T Moore, Second Lieut E W Keily; Capt A Grubbe to be Adjt, vice Capt N A D Barton, whose period of service in that appointment expires; Qr-Mr and Hon Capt N Linwood retires on retired pay.

STAFF—Maj-Gen E F Chapman, C B, R A, to be Director of Military Intelligence at Head-quarters, vice Lieut-Gen H Brackenbury, C B, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Maj-Gen H C Wilkinson, C B, to be Maj-Gen on the Staff, to command the troops in the North-Eastern Districts, vice Maj-Gen N Stevenson, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Maj-Gen A H King, R A, from Brigadier-Gen on the Staff, commanding Royal Artillery in Malta, to be a Maj-Gen on the Staff, to command the Royal Artillery at Aldershot, vice Lieut-Gen W J Williams, C B, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Maj-Gen C F Gregorie, C B, to be Maj-Gen on the Staff, to command an infantry brigade at Aldershot, vice Maj-Gen T L Lynden-Bell, whose period of service in that appointment has expired, Maj. C. St. L. Barter, the King' Own (Yorkshire Lt. In.), now a Staff Capt. at Headquarters, to be Deputy Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Headquarters, vice Lieut.-Col. F. W. James, who is placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment; Capt. E. Agar, R. E., to be a Staff Capt. at Headquarters, vice Maj. C. St. L. Barter, the King's Own (Yorkshire Lt. In.); Capt. T. E. Compton, the Northamptonshire Regt., to be a Deputy Assist.-Adjt.-Gen., vice Maj. P. H. Hammond, R. A., who has vacated that appointment.

Artillery College—Maj, P. A. MacMahon, R A., now (temporority) a Second Class Assist Inspector of Warlike Stores, to be an Instructor, vice Maj. J. R. J Jocelyn, R. A., whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Royal Engineers, School of Military Engineering—Capts. H. B. Roberts, to be an Assist. Instructor, vice Capt. F. R. Reynolds, R. E., who has vacated that appointment.

Army Schools—Army Schoolmaser J. M. Gilmore to be Sub-Insptr. of Army Schools (with the hon. rank of Lieut.), in succession to Insptr. of Army Schools and Hon. Capt. R. Bell, seconded for service as Head Master of the Royal Hibernian Military School.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT—The undermentioned officer has been temporarily attached for duty:—Lieut-B Harrison, the East Yorkshire Regt.

HALF-PAY—The undermentioned Majs to be Lieut-Cols. E J Fell, from the 8th Hussars; S J Butler, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt).

MEMORANDA—Maj-Gen G H Waller is placed on retired pay. The undermentioned Lieut-Cols from half-pay retire on retired pay:—E J Fell, S J Butler. The promotions to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Sec-Lieuts are cancelled, those officers having been transfered to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates:—G Watling, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt); C S D Leslie, The Manchester Regt. The undermentioned officers are granted the hon rank of Cpt:—Riding Master and Hon Lieut R Weir, Royal Horse Guards, Qr-mstr. and Hon Lieut J H Borne, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt); Q-mstr. and Hon Lieut J Brittlebank, 6th Dragoon Guards.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS—The undermentioned Cpts resign their commission:—C Aytoun, 2nd Battallion the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; A H Gawith, 3rd Batt the King's (Liverpool Regt).

RAPID INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF INDIA.

THE following letter was published in the *Times* of April 6:—Sir,—Ten years ago, on my return from India as a member of the Famine Commission, I prepared a special report on the agriculture of that great dependency, at the request of the Secretary of State. I described the rapid increase of population as at an annual rate of 1 per cent. a year. The Viceroy and his Council of that time replied that there was no absolute certainty regarding the normal increase of population in India, but that it might be taken at a little over ½ per cent. yearly. The increase in the last ten years would at the rate have now been 11,000,000. My estimate was 20,000,000. This actual increase, by the census just completed, is 22,000,000, which is double the expectation of the Government in India and not far from the estimate I adopted. At this rate, in ten years more, the mere increase for these twenty years in India will exceed the whole population of the United Kingdom ten years hence. The first duty, therefore, of the Indian statesman is to carry out a policy under which the people may be enabled to provide themselves with food. All precautions to preserve life must have for their object measures which will keep the means of subsistence on a par with the increase of population.

I believe it possible to obtain such a gradual increase of production in India as would meet the wants of the increasing population for many years to come. But the system of agriculture must be converted from an exhausting to a restorative one. This must be achieved, unless we are prepared to leave the surplus population to be periodically cut down by famine to the numbers which their imperfect agriculture can maintain.

I must repeat what I stated in your columns ten years ago. The area then under cultivated crops in India was equal to one acre per head of the population. The people now increase at about 2¼ millions a year. This increase may be provided for by two-methods, one by a progressive increase in the area of cultivated land, the other by a gradually increasing produce from the land at present cultivated. Under these two methods it should not be difficult that the one bushel per acre of increase in every ten years should be obtained. And, if a proportionate rate of increase could be continued in each decade, the increasing population could be fed. Each acre, instead of maintaining one person would thus become capable of maintaining two. The increase of population might be thus safely met for a lengthened period, and upon this the success of the future Government of India must mainly depend.

It is not necessary that I should now enter on the various topics which were discussed in my report to the Secretary of State in 1880. But I entirely adhere to the opinion there expressed, that a Government such as ours in India should offer every facility for changing the tenure from leasehold to freehold, both because it can be done without loss, and, when done, that change would enlist the willing help of the most industrious class in improving the yield of the land, and unite their interests with that of rulers through whom alone their possession would be assured.—I am sir, yours faithfully, JAMES CAIRD.

8 Queen's Gate Gardens, April 4.

THE American Navy Department are arranging for a second series of armour-plate trials at the Potomac ordnance firing ground next month. The trial plates will be 8ft. by 3ft. by 6in., and the whole set are being produced by Messrs. Carnegie, Phipps and Co. The plates will be either all steel plates, nickel alloy plates, or nickel alloy plates treated by the Harvey decarbonising process.

MR. PARNELL IN PHŒNIX PARK.

A DEMONSTRATION of the Political Prisoners' Amnesty Association (the object of which is to obtain the release of the Irish political prisoners confined in English gaols) was held in Phœnix Park, Dublin, on April 5, and was largely attended. A resolution in favour of a general amnesty of Irish Political prisoners was carried with much enthusiasm. Speaking in support of the motion, Mr. Parnell said he rejoiced to have again the opportunity of speaking in a cause which had done much for Ireland, and which, please God, would do much for Ireland still—the cause of amnesty, which appealed to all hearts: the cause of mercy and of justice. He remembered that in days gone by Isaac Butt owed his great position—which he used for the formation of the Home Rule movement, a movement since endorsed and taken up by England's greatest statesman—to the cause of amnesty, and it was from the sufferings of the men of 1867 that the cause of amnesty sprang, and Isaac Butt and many latter-day politicians had their origin. They would be ungrateful for the services of those who had been identified with the word "amnesty" if that day—as in 1867 and 1870, and the succeeding years—they were to assemble in that beautiful park without pleading the cause of John Daly and his fellow-prisoners. It might turn out that just as the Liberal Government during their last considerable tenure of power obtained the conviction of John Daly and many other prisoners by perjured evidence, the Conservative Government, before the expiration of their tenure of office, might release some of those men, just as they had already ameliorated their prison treatment. But however that might be it was their duty to take their stand by the side of those men and demonstrate as the men of Dublin had done that day in their thousands—and who, even at that present moment, were entering the Park—that their sympathies were always on the side of men who had been courageous, and, however mistaken, had not been afraid to suffer disgrace in the cause of Ireland. He twitted the Gladstonites with not opening the prison doors when they were in power, asking—"Why did not the man who was the Premier of England, who did not hesitate to stoop to ascertain the opinions of the Dynamite Party of America as to whether they would accept the Home Rule Bill of 1886 as a final settlement of the Irish question, and who received some of those people at Hawarden, why did he not have the magnanimity, which could not have hurt him before he retired from office, to unlock the prison doors for those men after the dynamite movement had disappeared, and when it was no longer feared?" That question he now asked, but he doubted that it ever would be answered. A person in the crowd, who turned out to be a Mr. Hector, having asked Mr. Parnell why he had not made conditions with the Liberal Government in favour of the prisoners, was vigorously hooted, amidst cries of "Lynch him," "Kill him," &c. At the close of Mr. Parnell's speech, Mr. Hector attempted to address the meeting, but was met with such violent interruptions that he was compelled to retire.—Mr. Gladstone, telegraphing from Brighton in reply to inquiry as to whether there was any truth in the statement made by Mr. Parnell in Phœnix Park on Sunday, that Mr. Gladstone received some of the dynamite party of America at Hawarden and ascertained their opinion as to whether they would accept the Home Rule Bill of 1886 as a final settlement of the Irish question, says: "The statement described is absolutely false from beginning to end."

POSSIBLY TRUE: PROBABLY NOT.

MR. C. H. CROWN, Conductor, Retired List, H. M. Indian Army, 17, Harrington-street, Hampstead-road, N. W., vouches for the following story:—"Viscount Canning, when Governor-General of India, made it a practice to ascertain, by personal observation, if the several Departments, Civil and Military, were administered in a proper manner. His lordship was an early riser, and was up and about before the 'morning gun' aroused the inhabitants to the fact that another day had dawned. On one occasion, at Allahabad, during the Mutiny, his lordship paid a surprise visit to the Standing Field Hospital, and when passing one of the windows of that establishment he heard some one shout 'Who stole the donkey?' and the usual answer given 'The man with the white hat!' The Governor-General traced the sound of the voices to where the sergeant and European orderlies had their rooms. Pushing the door open his lordship saw two men sitting at a table, dressed in their shirts only, they having apparently just turned out of bed, and engaged in that Indian custom of taking a nip of brandy prior to having a bath. The inmates of the room did not leave their chairs, but simply turned their heads and stared at the stranger who had intruded on their privacy. The Viceroy asked the elder of the two what his name was, and to what corps did he belong; and informed in reply to his question, 'Me name, Sorr, is Mister Private Pater Delaney, and I've the honour to belong to the Madrash Fushileers.' The other volunteered the information, 'And I, most grave and very good master, am Charles Philip Bradley, and have the pleasure of being a member of the Sub-Medical Department.' 'Well, gentlemen,' remarked his lordship, 'I am very pleased to make your acquaintance, and as civility begets the same, I will tell you who I am; but before doing so, I beg to inform you in the most emphatic manner that although I do wear a white hat, I am not the party who stole the donkey! My name is Canning, and I have the honour to be the Governor-General of India.'"

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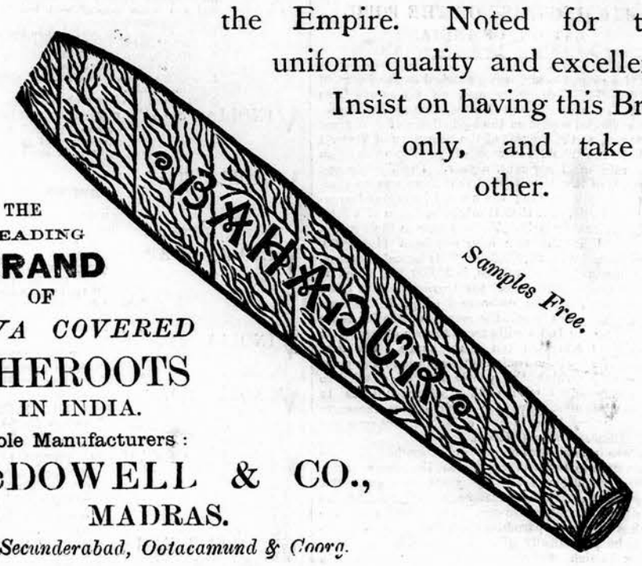

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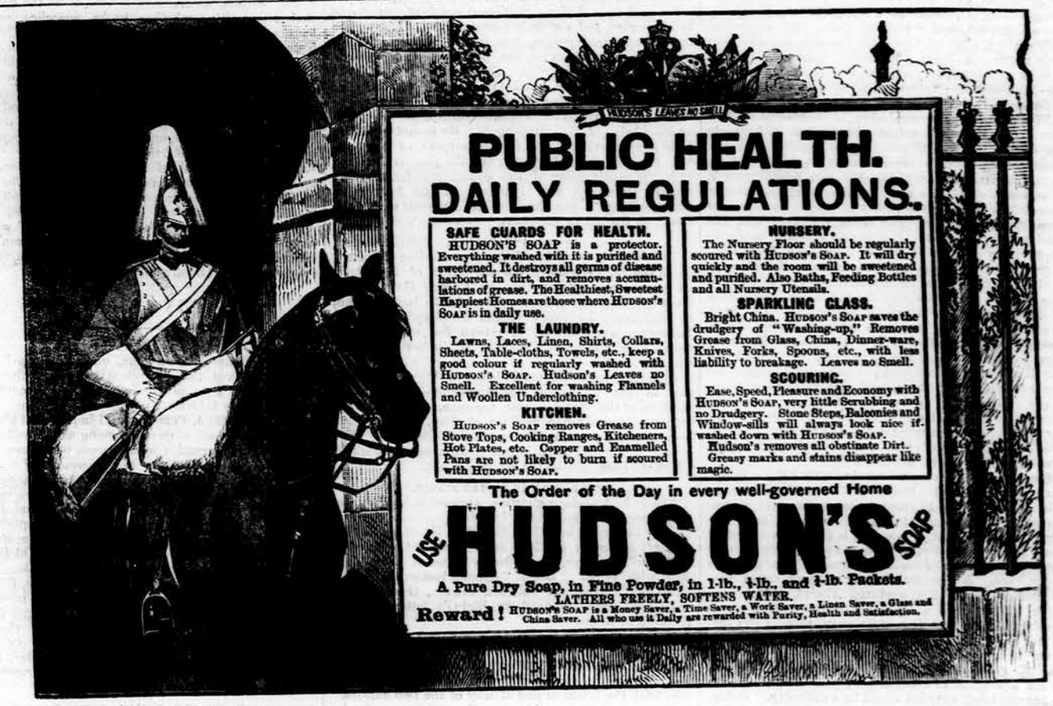
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